

# Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XX.—NEW SERIES, No. 759.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, MAY 16, 1860.

PRICE { UNSTAMPED .. jd.  
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## PEACE SOCIETY.

The FORTY-FOURTH PUBLIC ANNIVERSARY of the PEACE SOCIETY will be held in FINSBURY CHAPEL, MOORFIELDS, on TUESDAY EVENING, May 22, 1860.

The Chair will be taken by HENRY PEASE, Esq., M.P., at Half-past Six o'clock.

Doors open at Six o'clock.

## WORKING - CLASSES DEMONSTRATION.

A MEETING will be held on THURSDAY NEXT, May 17, at ST. MARTIN'S HALL, to PROTEST AGAINST THE RECENT PARLIAMENTARY INSULTS to the Unrepresented, and to support the REFORM BILL as an instalment of the People's Rights.

The Chair to be taken at Eight o'clock.

(Signed on behalf of the conveners.)

J. DELANY. P. HENRETTE.  
T. PROWSE. PASSMORE EDWARDS.  
W. KNIGHTON. B. LUCRAFT.  
J. KENY. R. MOORE.  
G. J. HOLYOAKE. WASHINGTON WILKS.

Committee Room, Anderton's Hotel,

May 10, 1860.

## NORLAND CHAPEL, NOTTING-HILL.

This Chapel was opened last November. A good Congregation, and a School of 180 Children, have been already collected. The blessing of God rests upon the work. There is room for 700 persons in the Chapel, and for 500 children in the School-rooms. The entire cost has been £2,800, which is £400 more than was expected, through the requirements of the Metropolitan Surveyor after the works were begun. The neighbourhood greatly needed both Chapel and Schools. The people have done, and will do, their utmost to meet their liabilities, but the Committee want £900 immediately.

### ONE DAY'S INCOME—ONE DAY'S PROFIT—

Would be felt but LITTLE by the giver: the Gift would be a GREAT service to the cause of Christ. Who will make such Gift? Those who answer I WILL will please to send the amount to the Union Bank, Argyle-street, Regent-street; to the Rev. John Stent, 9, St. Ann's-villas, Notting-hill, W.; H. Williams, Esq., Secretary, Willow-vale, Shepherd's-bush; or Mr. Constable, Union-terrace, Notting-hill.

## ANNOTTO BAY, JAMAICA.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH AT ANNOTTO BAY, JAMAICA, TO THE FRIENDS OF RELIGION AND EDUCATION GENERALLY.

The sudden unexpected, and terrible destruction by fire of our large Chapel and School-room here in a public calamity; and as such, appeals to the humanity, sympathy, and benevolence of all right-thinking men. The Chapel measured 65 by 63 feet, and the School-room 45 by 21 feet. The cost of erecting these noble buildings, only seventeen years ago, amounted to between 3,000/- to 4,000/- They are now completely destroyed, with the exception of the bare walls of the chapel, which, we rejoice to say, are uninjured. The necessary cost of rebuilding them will amount to between 1,800/- and 2,000/- Will you kindly contribute anything towards realising this, at present, large amount? Whatever you may be pleased to give will be most thankfully received by the pastor and SAMUEL JONES, Pastor.

N.B.—About £80/- towards this object have been raised in Jamaica.

Baptist Mission House, April 13th, 1860.

The Rev. Mr. Jones, of Annotto Bay, had an interview with the Committee, to whom he stated the case of the destruction of his Chapel by fire, and the efforts of the friends in Jamaica to enable the Church to rebuild it.

Resolved, That this Committee desire to express their sympathy with Mr. Jones and the Church at Annotto Bay, in the calamity which has fallen upon them; and while pleased to notice their efforts to restore the ruined building in which they had been accustomed to worship, and the assistance rendered by friends on the spot and sister churches in the island, they cordially recommend the case to their friends throughout the country.

Signed on behalf of the Committee,  
FREDERICK TRESTRAIL, Secretary.

Montego Bay, March 5th, 1860.

Having visited Annotto Bay, and witnessed the destruction wrought by fire on the large Chapel and its School-room, I most cheerfully testify to the accuracy of Mr. Jones's description of the calamity, and most earnestly and cordially recommend his case to the liberal sympathy of all Christian friends to whom he may present it. The people whom he serves deserve this expression of Christian love.

EDWARD B. UNDERHILL, Secretary  
of Baptist Missionary Society.

Spanish Town, March 24th, 1860.

Knowing the circumstances of Mr. Jones's case and people, I very cordially join in the above recommendation of my friend and colleague.

JOHN T. BROWN,  
Member of Deputation to Jamaica.

I cordially concur in this recommendation, and shall be happy to help.

JOSEPH ANGUS.

I have great pleasure in recommending the case of Annotto Bay to the Christian friends in England.

S. MORTON PETO.

A better case than this cannot be found.

C. H. SPURGEON.

MINISTERS of the GOSPEL will have forwarded to them a Pattern Book, showing how an entire Sermon may be read without turning over the leaves, on sending Twenty-four Stamps to Mr. Oliver, 14, Princes-row, Pimlico, London.

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the Midsummer Vacation), a GOVERNESS for a Young Lady Seven Years of Age. None need apply whose education has not been of a liberal character.

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TO PARENTS and GUARDIANS.—

WANTED, in a Dissenter's Family, a well-educated and active YOUTH as an APPRENTICE to the DRAPERY BUSINESS.

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TO DRAPERS.—WANTED, a YOUNG

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WANTED, by a very respectable and

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immediately, in a Dissenting Family, a Respectable Young Person as MILLINER and SALESMAN. And shortly will be wanted in the GROCERY, a Young Man as FIRST COUNTERMAN. Must be a good Accountant.

Apply, stating age, reference, and salary, to W., Post-office, Tenterden.

TO DRAPERS.—A GENTLEMAN, having had a successful business, is about retiring, but would like to part with it to a Member of the Baptist Denomination: Strict Communism will be preferred. No one need apply who cannot command 2,000/- capital. The Premises are first-rate for size, situation, and appearance, and the connexion is excellent. The Proprietor has carried on in the present premises a flourishing trade for twenty years, and it is still increasing. He will not give possession to any one before the 1st September.

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References:—Messrs. Baggalay and Co., 5, Love-lane; J. and R. Morley, Wood-street, London; Messrs. Ryland and Sons, Manchester; Messrs. M. Bottomley, jun., Bradford, Yorkshire.

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May, 1860. JAMES INGLIS, Secretary.

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The Annual Meeting of the Shareholders was held on the 21st October, 1859, THOMAS B. FORWOOD, Esq. Deputy-Chairman in the Chair. The Meeting was numerously and influentially attended.

From the Directors' Report it appears that the New Income for the year exceeded 20,000/-; and after payment of Losses by Fire, expenses of Management, and the expenses necessarily incurred in opening the Branches and Agencies, a balance of 9,500/-, in favour of the Company was shown on the year's transactions.

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The large extension of New Business in this Department is shown by the following comparison between the first two and the third and fourth Quarters of the year:—

In the Two First Quarters the Amount Assured was £1,759,000  
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Exhibiting an increase of £2,118,000  
And making the Total Amount Assured with the Company during the Year £5,636,000

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FIRE.

# THE Nonconformist.

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VOL. XX.—NEW SERIES, No. 759.]

LONDON : WEDNESDAY, MAY 16, 1860.

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## Ecclesiastical Affairs.

### THE PROPOSAL TO REVISE THE LITURGY.

THE debate on Lord Ebury's motion in the House of Lords on Tuesday evening opened up an almost illimitable field for reflection of the gravest kind, and will probably constitute the starting-point for innumerable trains of thought very few of which will proceed in a direction favourable to civil establishments of religion. The fixed and unalterable nature of Church of England forms, ever since Charles the Second's Act of Uniformity, has been all along recognised and silently acquiesced in, as an existing fact—but, until now, it has been regarded by many of the clergy, and by a very much larger number of the thoughtful laity, as very far short of an incurable finality. Every one saw, indeed, that change, even to a very limited extent, would be difficult—but few or none admitted it to be absolutely hopeless. Many a troubled conscience has been soothed to temporary rest by a sort of vague expectation that the day was not far distant when the life of the Church would be sufficiently strong to admit of her grappling with, at least, the more obvious of the anomalies which disfigured her formularies, and of her removing the more formidable of the stumbling-blocks in the way of her spiritual freedom, enterprise, and success. That expectation has been ruthlessly swept away. The fate of Lord Ebury's motion discloses an antagonism between clerical habits of thought, and lay aspirations and cravings, too fundamental for time and patience to exhaust. Church Reform, so far as it relates to the mode of conducting divine worship, is now proclaimed to be a moral impossibility. The Book of Common Prayer must be accepted "for better or worse." As the Archbishop of Canterbury pithily observed, "a verbal revision would not be worth its cost—a doctrinal revision would throw the Church into confusion."

We take it for granted that Lord Ebury's motion, brought forward as it has been in the face of strong opposition, and protested against with the utmost solemnity by upwards of ten thousand clergy, cannot be reasonably treated as the crotchet of an individual mind. It must have represented the views and purposes of a considerable party—and those, too, growing out of the strong workings of conscience. There must have been in operation, somewhere or other, a spiritual force of no trivial kind, whether in extent or in intensity, to push this question of Liturgical Revision into so prominent a position, in the face of the apparently insurmountable obstacles which plainly stood in its way. What will become of that force now that it has been demonstrated that it can find no outlet in the way of moderate change, time and events alone can determine. If it be, as we take it to be, real—if it have sprung from felt religious wants—if it express the yearnings of godly souls—it will not be extinguished by Episcopal and clerical repudiation. It may be turned out

of its present course—but, like water, it will only press elsewhere to find its level. It will obey the law of its own nature. It will still seek to realise its own ends—to find an adequate expression. What will that be? Have the bishops and clergy duly considered that? The spirit they have estopped in one direction will certainly meet them in some other. Are they quite sure that it will not be in a less tenable one?—that it will not assume a less resistible shape?

The Church of England is at length beginning to be sensible of the terrible and tyrannical wickedness of which she was guilty in the days of Charles the Second, and to taste the bitter fruits of her wantonness. Those revisions of the Liturgy which she effected with a view to oust Puritanism from within her borders, and which resulted in the ejection of the two thousand, after two centuries are beginning to re-act upon her. The priestly pretensions of Laud which she deliberately preferred to the evangelical and apostolic zeal and charity of such men as Baxter and Howe, have never been wholly extinct within her, and are now revived to torment her peace, and shatter her unity. She went down to Egypt for help, and Egypt is appointed to scourge her. The Nemesis is complete. She shut the door so fast against the pious clergy whom she cast out, that she cannot open it again for the greater liberty and comfort of her own uneasy children. She is the prisoner of her own cruel hate. That which she wickedly made her choice has become her cross—and she is now manacled by her own devices. The righteous Providence of God never sleeps even when the execution of his judgments is long delayed. "Sin, when it has conceived, bringeth forth death." The present generation will, perhaps, be destined to see that the seeds of dissolution were sown in the Church Establishment of this country by the graceless act which produced St. Bartholomew's day.

For, however the Most Reverend and Right Reverend Fathers in God, in the House of Lords, may assume to make light of the present divisions in the Church, and may thank Heaven that she was never stronger than now, it is a fact patent to every observer that just in proportion to her religious feeling, the restraints and hypocrisies imposed upon her by her legal *status* become more and more galling and intolerable. Sacerdotalism is already touching its last stage of development, and casting doubts upon the doctrines which it professed to protect. The sceptical era of overstrained ecclesiasticism has already dawned—and the ark of the covenant is being irreverently pried into by the very Levites who constituted themselves its special bodyguard. Priestly authority married to a spirit of unbelief—an insane reliance on forms conjoined with a growing dislike of doctrines—man's position in the Church progressively elevated day after day, and God's position therein more and more openly and audaciously called in question—what communion can there be between such a growth, and the fervid evangelicism which is panting for practical powers adequate to its greater opportunities? The essential and utter antagonism between the two things may be veiled for a moment by a thin web of episcopal words—but there it is nevertheless. The two elements cannot long continue to expand within the same Establishment, unless, indeed, the Act of Uniformity be repealed—of which there is less chance than of the separation of Church and State. This motion of Lord Ebury for Liturgical Revision reveals the uneasiness of the Evangelicals—the laity more especially—in their forced contiguity to, and nominal oneness with, a school whom they regard as traitors within the citadel—and the fate of that motion will scarcely allay their dislike and distrust of the position they occupy.

Yet it is both curious and instructive to observe how these same Evangelicals are repeating in forms qualified by the spirit of the age the very mistake of the seventeenth century, and, whilst pining for more liberty for themselves,

are evincing less and less charity towards their co-religionists without. They are the most strenuous upholders of compulsory Church exactions that the kingdom can produce. They are the most virulent denouncers of those whose efforts, if successful, would knock off their chains. With one hand they smite at Dissent, while with the other they are striving to prevent being throttled by Tractarianism. If we remind them of their bondage, they fiercely resent our commiseration, and declare that they are free. If we dare discuss their position, it is on pain of ostracism. They reserve for us their bitterest anathemas. Our motives are all vile—our professions are all hypocritical. We have no scruples of conscience. We have no objects higher than those of the noisiest demagogues. Alas! it is a sad spectacle—more painfully demonstrative than anything else of the demoralising influence of Church and State alliance. But it, also, will have its Nemesis. The shame will be separated by no long interval from the sin. For the days are coming, are even close at hand, when the internal distractions of the Established Church, and the impossibility of subduing or concealing them, will test Evangelicism to the utmost, and will demand from it, as a condition of spiritual influence, a Christian straightforwardness and consistency which it has, of late years, altogether failed to exhibit. Then, when it is driven to choose between the system and the truths it should embody, it will remember its miserable compliances and its unlovely antipathies, and will weep bitterly over its own self-betrayal.

### THE RELIGIOUS CENSUS OF 1861.

It will be seen from another column that Lord Palmerston has returned an indecisive reply to the influential deputation that waited upon him on Thursday last, to request that the plan proposed by the Government for taking a Census of "religious profession" next year should be abandoned. Whether it will still be persisted in depends mainly upon the strenuous and immediate efforts of the opponents of this mischievous and delusive scheme. A great deal has, we believe, already been done in calling the attention of members of the House of Commons to the subject. As the bill is not likely to go into committee for some days, there is yet time to petition in favour of Mr. Baines's amendments, and to write to individual members of Parliament, requesting them to support the hon. member for Leeds.

We subjoin two forms of petition which may be used for the purpose :

To the Honourable the Commons of Great Britain and Ireland in Parliament assembled.

The humble petition of the undersigned inhabitants of the parish of \_\_\_\_\_, in the county of \_\_\_\_\_ Sheweth—

That in the Census (1861) Bill it is provided that every person shall state his "religious profession" under a penalty of from 1*l.* to 5*l.*, half of which is to go to any one who may act as informer.

That your petitioners regard the proposal as an inquisitorial and impertinent inquiry into personal opinions; that they believe it will inflict great and unnecessary annoyance; and that the replies will be both partial and delusive, and of no value.

They therefore pray that the words "religious profession" may be expunged from the Bill.

And your petitioners will ever pray.

To the Honourable the Commons of Great Britain and Ireland in Parliament assembled.

The humble petition of the undersigned inhabitants of the parish of \_\_\_\_\_ in the county of \_\_\_\_\_ Sheweth—

That your petitioners regret to find in the bill for taking the Census of 1861 words requiring from all persons, under a penalty, a statement of their "religious profession."

That they regard this demand as not only uncalled for, but as an unwarrantable inquisition into personal opinions, and as being certain to prove seriously misleading in its results.

That they believe the inquiry would be resisted, or evaded, by a large portion of the population, and, at the same time, that the statistics so obtained would, however imperfect, be employed for party purposes.

Your petitioners, therefore, urge that the objectionable provision should be expunged, and that arrange-

ments should be made for obtaining similar interesting and useful statistics of religious accommodation and attendance to those furnished at the last Census, which proved to be substantially adequate for the purpose.

And your petitioners will ever pray.

#### DEPUTATION ON THE CENSUS BILL.

A deputation from Protestant Dissenters of different denominations, consisting of Mr. Apsley Pellatt, Mr. Charles, Mr. D. Childs, Mr. H. Terrell, the secretary, accompanied by Mr. Frank Crossley, M.P., and Sir S. M. Peto, Bart., M.P.; a deputation from the Executive Committee of the Liberation of Religion Society, consisting of Messrs. William Edwards, Philip Crellin, jun., J. Carvell Williams, and John Templeton; a deputation from the Congregational Union of England and Wales, consisting of the Rev. George Smith (secretary), the Rev. Dr. Legge (Leicester), the Rev. Dr. Brown (Cheltenham), the Rev. Joseph Kelly (Liverpool), and the Rev. James Hill (Clapham); and a deputation from the Board of Congregational Ministers of London and Westminster, consisting of the Rev. Robert Ashton, the Rev. J. Vale Mummery, F.R.A.S., and the Rev. Henry Madgin, late of Tiverton, had an interview with Viscount Palmerston on Thursday, on the subject of the Census Bill. The four deputations met his lordship jointly, and it was stated that, if time had permitted, other bodies would have availed themselves of the opportunity of stating their views. Mr. Frank Crossley, M.P., introduced the deputations, and Sir S. M. Peto, M.P., was also present. Mr. Hall Terrell, the Rev. George Smith, the Rev. H. Madgin, and Mr. Carvell Williams stated the case of the bodies they respectively represented; other gentlemen also taking part in the discussion.

It was stated that, instead of the people co-operating as they should do, with the Government in obtaining statistics affecting the social interests of the people, large classes, including many thoughtful and patriotic men, would, at all risk, decline giving information which they thought could not properly be asked for. It was pointed out that in many cases householders would do injustice to the inmates of their houses, by giving, either from carelessness or partisanship, incorrect information respecting the religious opinions of servants, lodgers, and others. Many also would be unable satisfactorily to define their own ecclesiastical position, and would make a return in so general or doubtful a shape that it would be utterly valueless. To state the religious professions of the hundreds of thousands of the community who really made none would be a mockery. The power given to the enumerators to ask questions, under a penalty, might, in respect to this matter, also prove a source of great annoyance. The deputations did not object to a census of the number of places of worship, and the extent of the accommodation provided; as such information could be obtained without giving any offence, and by affording a means of comparison with the facts revealed at the census of 1851, it would stimulate religious and philanthropic effort, as that census had unquestionably done. It was finally urged that the results of the census, if taken as proposed, would only occasion irritation, while the Legislature would be ignorant, or be misled, as regards the real religious condition of the people, and a mass of statistics would be collected which would be delusive, and in some cases dishonest also. The suggestion of the Statistical Society, that this part of the census might be made optional was objected to, on the ground that the value of such information depended on its completeness, and that it was better to be without statistics than to have statistics which would lead to erroneous inferences.

Lord PALMERSTON, in reply, said that he should acquaint his colleagues with the strong feelings existing among the bodies represented by the deputations. He thought that any census was necessarily open to some of the objections urged; for inquiries as to occupation and age might equally be denounced as impertinent. He should have thought that there would not have been the difficulty described in defining the ecclesiastical position of individuals, and that, at any rate, there was the same difficulty in saying to whom the places of worship belonged. (It was replied to this, that they were already registered as regards denomination). He thought that the statistics obtained at the last census were of less value than had been represented; for the number of attendants at places of worship on a particular Sunday was affected by weather, by sickness, and by other accidental circumstances. If there was to be a departure from the plan pursued in 1851, perhaps it would be better to take only the amount of religious accommodation, and to abandon the number of attendants. But the whole subject should be considered, and the bill should not be pressed forward too hastily.

It appeared to be the impression of the gentlemen present, that his lordship's suggestion to take only the amount of accommodation, and to abandon the attendances and personal profession, would be an acceptable alteration. After his lordship had been thanked for his attention to the matter, and the deputations had explained to him the object of the Charitable Trusts Bill, with a view to obtaining the support of the Government, the deputations withdrew.

The Rev. F. Oakley, Catholic priest of Islington, points out, in the *Morning Star*, a practical objection to Lord Palmerston's suggestion that the accommodation of places of worship without the attendance should be taken in next year's Census:—

As is well known in all considerable Catholic churches and chapels, there is a succession of services in the

morning of Sunday, with a wholly different congregation at each. In all our churches again, there is a large space without seats, in which several hundreds of persons are accommodated; but which would probably not be taken into the account of any official calculation. I remember that, on the Census Sunday in 1851, the number returned as present at my own church was upwards of 8,000; yet it does not "accommodate" 1,000. This is explained by the cause to which I have referred. Thus, in the instance of one considerable religious body, the "accommodation" rule would be perfectly fallacious.

"A Statist" objects, in the same journal, to the proposal of the Statistical Society for optional returns of the "religious profession" of the people—

Of what earthly statistical value can such returns be? There are scores of thousands of persons who will not know how to make the return; there are hundreds of thousands who will refuse to make it. What will be the result? It is required to know the religious profession of every person; we shall have, instead, simply the religious profession of the few who may choose to state their belief. I should have thought the Statistical Society would have known better than to put out such a loose recommendation. In this case, defective and incomplete returns will be worse than no returns at all, just as half a truth is generally more mischievous in its effects than a downright lie.

#### M.P.'S AND THE LATE CHURCH-RATE DIVISION.

Amongst the members who were the means of sending up the Church-rate Abolition Bill to the Lords by a reduced majority was Colonel Smyth, one of the members for the city of York, who appears to have so far yielded to the strong pressure put upon him by influential supporters of the High Church school as to change his vote from "Aye" to "No." The event has caused much indignation amongst the Liberal supporters of Colonel Smyth at the last election, some of whom have caused the annexed hand-bill to be widely posted throughout the city:—

##### COL. SMYTH AND CHURCH-RATES.

Electors and Citizens of York.—You have this year declared by an immense majority your desire that Church-rates should be abolished. Your petition against Church-rates, presented to the House of Commons, was signed by 2,830 men—that to the House of Lords by 3,046—by Churchmen as well as Dissenters.

For some years past Col. Smyth has either abstained from voting at all, or else has voted in favour of the Abolition Bill; but now, in the face of this unmistakable expression of public opinion—in the prospect of a General Election and of a reformed Parliament—now, when the hour of compromise is past, he turns round and records his vote against the Abolition Bill.

Col. Smyth wishes "to promote the spread of the spirit of Christian association between all men." Does he think that the way to effect this is by continuing this unjust and miserable tax, which compels men to pay for the support of a system of religion in which they have no part, and from which they may conscientiously dissent? Does he think that the Church to which he belongs gains either honour or power by its persistence in a system of legal plunder, or that, in laying hands forcibly upon property and upon money for the support of its own establishment, it is acting in accordance with the spirit and with the genius of Christianity?

Let Col. Smyth be assured that the citizens of York are not so faithless to the great principles of religious liberty, as to view this retrograde step with indifference; whatever pressure may have been brought to bear by a small knot of his own supporters, let him remember that there is a pressure even stronger than this and one which must eventually be successful—the pressure of a determined and an intelligent public opinion.

York, May 12, 1860. AN ELECTOR.

#### THE IRISH REGIUM DONUM.

Mr. Baxter has given notice of the following motion for Tuesday next, the 22nd inst. :—

That this House is of opinion that the grant now annually made to Nonconforming Ministers in Ireland, should cease and be extinguished as speedily as is consistent with the just expectations of the recipients thereof; and, with this view, that no further grant on account of "New Congregations," nor to any existing congregations after the present ministers thereof shall have ceased by death or otherwise, to be the ministers of such congregations.

We trust that the hon. member for Montrose will be heartily supported by the public out of doors that are interested in this subject, and that in the House he may be able to claim the vote of Mr. Gladstone on the ground that the Regium Donum is one of those objectionable votes, over which the Executive have no more control than over the expenditure of the Education Committee.

The following extract from the Belfast correspondence of the *Wesleyan Times* will show what kind of frauds are practised in order to obtain the allowance from the Treasury:—

They apply for the *Regium Donum*, amounting to 75/- a-year. Now let me show the tricks and frauds resorted to in order to present an apparent compliance with the stipulated conditions. In doing this I will give facts which have occurred in connexion with Presbyterian congregations not many miles on either side of Belfast. The young minister,—a factory-made preacher, as Peter Cartwright would style him,—being naturally anxious to secure the 75/- of State endowment, endeavours to get up a list of members forming his new congregation, and a certain amount of subscription from each, so that the total may amount to 30/- or 35/-, the sum to be raised before he can lay claim to the Royal bounty. When those ministers whom I have in my eye could not get

enough of names or enough subscriptions from those inclined to Presbyterianism, they called upon the members of both the Wesleyan Methodist and Methodist New Connexion churches in those places, and personally requested the heads of Methodist families to become members of their congregations. In order to induce the Methodists to do so, they adopted the following course of procedure:—The young Presbyterian minister represented in exaggerated colours the enormous expense it was to be a Methodist. On the other hand, he said, "If you come now and join my new congregation, you can put down your name on this sheet [produced] as a member of my church, put any sum you like after your name, and I guarantee that you shall never be asked to pay it. You know, I will get 75/- a-year of *Regium Donum* when I can make the required return, and that sum will be sufficient to support a young man like me for the present. Besides, I have got a few acres of land in connexion with the ground for the new church, kindly granted by the Most Noble the Marquis of —, and with the produce of the land and the 75/- I can live pretty comfortably." This offer has been made to several Methodists, but I am happy to say I know not a single instance in which it was not spurned as it deserved. Young Presbyterian ministers run the risk of being exposed for these practices by those who are not members of their own church, but what must be the underhand practice carried out where none but Presbyterians are concerned?

#### DR. ANGUS AND THE "FREEMAN."

The last number of the *Freeman* contains the letter of the Rev. Dr. Angus, which appeared in our last number, followed by a lengthened comment from the editors of that journal, some parts of which we feel bound in fairness to notice.

It is contended by the editors of the *Freeman* that the offence of the seven ministers consists, not in individual criticism—against which there can be no objection,—but in their corporate protest; in acting as a kind of "ecclesiastical court," and in having denounced a book, as containing "pernicious error," "which some of them had never carefully read, and of which one of them had previously expressed strong approval." The protesters have not "criticised," but "denounced" Mr. Brown's book. They then reply to the statement of Dr. Angus, that the *Freeman* being a denominational organ, "if it misrepresents the body, the body must be free to correct its misrepresentations."

We never supposed that our position as a "denominational organ" rendered the denomination responsible for everything we said. We venture to say that nobody ever thought of such a thing, but the protesters; nor even they, till it was necessary to sustain their "case." We dare say that our readers think us bold enough sometimes, but we dare not undertake the responsibility of being the "organ" of one hundred thousand persons: we fancy we should find it difficult enough to be the organ of seven! Let us imagine ourselves, for example, the "organ" of even the seven protesters. Are they all agreed on all points? Does Dr. Steane believe everything that is preached by Mr. Spurgeon? Does Mr. Spurgeon usually express his views in the language of Dr. Steane or Mr. Stanford? Is it manifest that the thing is—we quote from the letter—"an absurdity or a joke." It will not bear a moment's examination.

Attention is drawn to the first number of the *Freeman*, in which freedom of speech is advocated, and to a subsequent number, in which it is said:—"We do not attempt to be an oracle, but we do not mean to be an echo. We neither dictate nor receive dictation. And since we speak as to wise men, we cherish the confident hope of being met in the same manly and independent spirit." These words were written five years ago. They fully express our views now." Called upon by Dr. Angus to repudiate sympathy with the doctrines of the Maurice school, the editors appeal to their own columns whether they have "seemed to advocate" those views, and quote several passages from reviews which have appeared during the past year, in which many of the sentiments of Mr. Maurice and Mr. Kingsley are strongly condemned. In conclusion, the editors call upon the protesters, "in the interest of truth and love, honourably to retract their imputations." If they do so, they will find us far from unwilling to receive their withdrawal in a spirit of candour and love. If they do not, we must continue to feel that they have done us a serious injustice, without being willing to make any reparation."

**THE NEW EPISCOPAL ARRANGEMENTS.**—Dr. Longley, the Bishop of Durham, will succeed the late Dr. Musgrave, as Archbishop of York. It is reported that the Rev. Dr. Thompson, Provost of Queen's College, Oxford, and preacher at Lincoln's Inn, will be appointed to the vacant bishopric of Durham. The rev. gentleman is of what is called the Broad Church party.

**THE REV. JAMES BONWELL,** incumbent of St. Philip's, Stepney, preached on Sunday in that church, referring to his "afflictions." The majority of those present were young men and girls, all the regular members of the congregation having apparently left. Since the inquest was held on the child of Elizabeth Yorath, of which Mr. Bonwell is alleged to have been the father, the rev. gentleman has abstained from doing duty in his church, and the bishop appointed another clergyman to officiate *pendente lite*. Mr. Bonwell has now determined to take the pastoral care of his parish until his case is decided upon.

**CHURCH DEFENCE MEETING AT MANCHESTER.**—A public meeting was held in the Town Hall, Manchester, on Wednesday last, "to receive a report of the progress, and explanations of the aim and objects of the Manchester Church Defence Association, especially with reference to the present agitation for the unconditional abolition of Church-rates." The Hon. Algernon Egerton, M.P., presided. The plat-

form was occupied by clergymen and lay members of the Church, and the hall itself was very much crowded. The chairman reviewed the question of Church-rates in its Parliamentary aspect, referring to the evidence given before the House of Lords, which had caused a very great alarm amongst Churchmen, lest, in the course of time, the present attack upon Church-rates might lead to the absolute destruction of the Established Church, and expressed it as his opinion that some of the evidence went to prove that a desire existed with some to divide the property of the Church amongst the several sects of Dissent, which it could not be expected that Churchmen would agree with. (Cheers.) The reason for the diminution of the majorities in favour of the abolition of the Church-rates he attributed to the idea prevailing that the opposition to them was part of a larger scheme of aggression upon the Church, and he thought that there was very little doubt that the bill would be rejected by the House of Lords. Speeches were delivered by the chairman, the Rev. Dr. Molesworth, Mr. R. S. Fowler, Q.C., and Rev. James Bardsley. Mr. T. P. Bunting then spoke in reference to the strictures passed upon him by Mr. Bright in the House of Commons:—"Mr. Bright wanted to disqualify me, amongst other reasons, for my evidence not being received or having much weight attached to it, because I am a Methodist, and that me and my co-religionists were slaves, and dared not call our souls our own." He thought this came very bad from one who was in favour of the doctrine of non-exclusion. The conference had never dictated to him the shape of his hat or the colour of his coat. (Roars of laughter.) He should be sorry to belong to a sect so incapable of reform (laughter) that it took centuries of experience to submit their rigid rules to the ordinary law of human increase and existence; and twelve months ago any actuary could tell how, in what year, almost the month and day, that the last Quaker would walk the world—to perform any good deeds, and annoy it also by his unsightly and pretentious singularities. (Cheers.) The Rev. Canon Stowell then delivered an eloquent and heart-stirring address, after which the proceedings were brought to a close.

ULTRA-RUBRICAL OBSERVANCES.—The Rev. H. Parr, of Tunbridge, has published a statement in a daily paper to the effect that he has resigned the incumbency of Hartshill district, Warwickshire, rather than be forced to carry out a stipulation made by the patron, the Rev. H. Lowe, Vicar of Atherstone, the mother church, which "involved prayers morning and evening daily, the reading of the Offer-tory sentences on Sunday, public catechising, and the wearing of vestments at the administration of the Lord's Supper, as directed in the Prayer-book of Edward VI."

EDINBURGH TOWN COUNCIL AND THE ANNUITY-TAX.—The Lord Provost has called a meeting of the Town Council for this day, at two o'clock, in the Police Board-room, to consider a letter from the Lord Advocate on the subject of the Annuity-tax Abolition Bill. It is said that his lordship's proposal embraces the granting of bonds by the Corporation for 4,200*l.* to represent 120,000*l.* at 3*1/2* per cent., the perpetual assessment to be incorporated and levied with the police-rate,—the taking the seat-rents at the estimated produce of 1,600*l.* a year, and the claim upon Leith for the 2,000*l.* It is also stated, on what authority we do not know, that an arrangement may be made temporarily to make the funds of Trinity College Kirk available, not in the way of directly reducing the burden on the community, but virtually doing so until it relieve itself by leaning so much of the burden upon it.—*Scottish Press.*

PROSECUTION OF DR. HENGSTENBERG.—Dr. Hengstenberg, at the beginning of this month (April), was accused before the Royal Municipal Court of Justice in Berlin, of having discussed political and social questions in the *Evangelische Kirchen Zeitung*, of which he is the editor. He is charged with having permitted discussions and given judgments on the expulsion of the Italian princes, the questions of civil marriage and dissent, the admission of Jews into the Kreis Diets, Sabbath observance, the Schiller festival, and the House of Deputies, without having paid the securities and stamp dues to which ecclesiastico-political papers are subject, according to law. The accused, who defended himself in a long speech, pleaded that he had already for twenty-seven years, and without any opposition from the State, treated, not indeed of political questions, but all the relations of social life, in the light of the Divine Word, after the model of the Reformers; that the Church could not allow her right to be curtailed to discuss freely the questions of the day which agitate most deeply the public mind; and as the Kirchentags and Pastoral Conferences do not become political meetings by the discussion of them, so neither do religious newspapers assume a political character by introducing them into their pages. Notwithstanding this clear and acute defence, the accused was condemned to a fine of 30 thalers or to fourteen days' imprisonment, as well as the payment of the bail of 2,500 thalers and the establishment of the stamp-duty—a sentence which is deeply deplored even by those who in no way sympathise with the High-Church ideas of Professor Dr. Hengstenberg.

CHINESE MISSIONS IN VICTORIA AND THE BISHOP OF MELBOURNE.—The Chinese Mission at Ballarat has displeased the Bishop of Melbourne, and, in so doing, has been the means of affording us another modern instance of an old saw—Do your good in my way, or leave it undone. The Committee of the Ballarat Chinese Evangelical Society, it is considered by the Bishop, is not doing its good after his method, so he will have none of it; and, we are told by the

committee, in a published statement of the whole case, that hence the Ballarat Chinese Mission, "the only surviving and prosperous of the original missions to the Chinese in this colony, is not unlikely to cease to be just as the day of success is dawning." The Bishop "very cordially wishes them God-speed in the evangelisation of the poor heathen for whom they are labouring," but at the same time takes from them their most powerful means of carrying on their labours. As ill-luck would have it, Lo Sam Yuen, a Chinese convert, whom the committee terms "its devoted and useful agent," once of his own free-will partook of the elements of the Holy Communion in a Wesleyan Chapel in Ballarat; and therefore the Bishop, though assured that no persuasion had been used to induce this act of heresy, "feels it necessary to withdraw Lo Sam Yuen" from his sphere of usefulness, and probably destroy the only remaining mission to the Chinese in the colony. This is the whole sum and substance of the case set forth in the pamphlet issued by the committee, which, as it contains all the correspondence carried on with the bishop on the subject, cannot, we presume, be regarded as an *ex parte* statement. Poor Lo Sam Yuen probably has the primary truths of the religion he has embraced too freshly and vividly impressed upon his mind to suit the bishop who "placed him at the disposal of the Committee of the Chinese Mission." Lo Sam Yuen has, no doubt, learned too recently to have already forgotten that the Founder of his newly-adopted religion, and of that ordinance which Lo Sam Yuen deemed it no sin to have observed in a Wesleyan chapel, himself partook of the typical elements—first instituted that Holy Communion in "the guest-chamber" of a private house in Jerusalem."—*Melbourne Argus*, Feb. 8.

### Religious Intelligence.

NEW COLLEGE, LONDON.—On Wednesday last, the first annual *réunion* dinner of New College students took place at Radley's Hotel. About seventy former and present students sat down to dinner under the presidency of the Rev. Johnson Barker, LL.B., of Leicester. After a very humorous address by the chairman, a verse of the National Anthem was sung. Mr. J. Puttick, in the name of the students now in the college, gave a hearty welcome to the old students, which was responded to by the Revs. R. W. Betts, of Peckham, and P. J. Turquand, of Walworth, on behalf of those engaged in the ministry in the United Kingdom; by H. Spicer, Esq., B.A., on behalf of the lay students; and by the Rev. R. Perkins, of Llanelli, on behalf of those who have gone to the colonies and mission fields. The chairman then expressed the pleasure he and the other old students present felt in meeting those now in the college, their own unabated attachment to the college, and their desire to hear of its continued prosperity. Mr. J. D. Davies, M.A. (who is about to enter upon the pastorate of the Congregational church at Guernsey) then gave some particulars respecting the condition of the college, and Mr. W. Hewgill, B.A., in a speech of great humour, testified to the esteem of the students for the council and professors, whose names were received with enthusiastic applause. The chairman, referring to that being the day of the presentation for degrees at the University of London, congratulated the meeting that the academic honours of the college were fully sustained by those gentlemen present who had taken the degrees of B.A. and M.A., and gained prizes in the "Scripture examination" during the past year. J. F. Rolton, Esq., M.A., LL.B., acknowledged the compliment. W. Wilks, Esq., and J. D. Leader, Esq., of Sheffield, as representatives of the press, expressed their belief, that the press and the pulpit ought always to be found co-operating for the same high ends. The meeting was subsequently addressed by the Revs. J. Alexander, R. Thomson, M.A., A. Buzacott, B.A., and Mark Wilks, on the general subject of the interests of the college, and how best to promote them. The harmony and geniality of the entire proceedings—the *esprit de corps* which was manifested, and which it is the object of this reunion to promote—the determination shown by the students to render the college every possible support—augur well for the future prosperity of that institution.

HOUNSLAW.—There being a large population in this neighbourhood, and but a very small attendance at the places of worship, it was lately resolved by two or three gentlemen interested in the welfare of the locality, to try the effect of some special services for the working classes. It was thought that the new Town-hall would be a good locality for the purpose, but the committee refused to let it. There being an old and capacious house, known as the Priory, having a large room and good approaches, it was hired for six months; the gas was laid on, an harmonium and suitable hymns provided, and a set of services for a month was announced, commencing on the third Sunday in the year. From the beginning until now these services have been, as regards the attendance, most successful. The room (which holds 200) has always been full; three-fourths of the audiences have been working-class people, and half of them, it is thought, have not hitherto been attendants at public worship. It has also been observed that the same persons attend pretty regularly, notwithstanding that the wife of an Episcopal minister has exerted herself to prevent the poor going to "the Priory services." The services have been conducted by both ministers and laymen, and the students of New College and the Regent's-park College have taken a great interest in the movement, and proved very acceptable "supplies." It being wished to interest the congregation in the

plans of the committee, a tea-meeting was held last Thursday evening, and was attended by an interesting and an interested audience. The chair was taken by Mr. Carvell Williams, of Surbiton, and addresses were delivered by the Rev. R. Clarke, of Chadwell Heath; Mr. Hewgill, of New College; Messrs. Banister, Roberts, and Pickard. The proposal to hold a service on Sunday mornings, as well as in the evenings, was warmly responded to; and it was also agreed that a box should be placed at the entrance to receive the weekly offerings of those who wished to share in the expenses. The utility of the services is increased by the visitation of the cottages of the poor monthly, when the list of services, and the subjects of the addresses, are distributed, and an invitation to all to attend is given.

SHEPHERD'S BUSH.—The Rev. Charles Shakespeare, of Somerleyton, has accepted a cordial invitation to the pastorate of the church at Oaklands Chapel, Shepherd's Bush, and commences his stated labours under the most auspicious circumstances on the first Sabbath in July next.

SHOREHAM, NEAR BRIGHAM.—The trustees and congregation worshipping in the Protestant Free Church of this town, have given a cordial invitation to the Rev. J. Barffit, of London, to become their minister.

REVIVALS IN THE FISHING VILLAGES.—Some of the Portnackie crews at Wick, on their way to the Lewis the other day, engaged in worship in their open boats in early morning. The singing of hymns and psalms could be heard distinctly around the quays—rather novel sounds in the harbour, and presenting a striking contrast to the bacchanalian orgies which used to be indulged in on like occasions.

### Correspondence.

#### REPLY TO DR. ANGUS.

To the Editor of the *Nonconformist*.

SIR,—No more signal service has been rendered to the cause of evangelical truth than by your timely protest against the assumed authority of the "Seven Baptist Ministers." You enunciated, with great clearness, the principles on which Nonconformity itself is based, and proved incontestably, that the *conduct* of the "seven" was fraught with the greatest danger to those principles which we, as Nonconformists, cherish. I had hoped that, in the light of your instructions, they would see their error; that their indiscretion would be soon forgotten, or covered with that charity which is due to the infirmity of man.

It was, therefore, with mingled pain and surprise that I saw Dr. Angus come forward to justify their procedure. On reading the original document I charitably supposed it to be the result of a momentary weakness—and no man is wise at all hours—and that in some calmer mood the vastness of their error would become apparent even to themselves. The confirmation of their act by Dr. Angus, in the name of his brethren, places them beyond the pale of excuse, and exposes them to all the consequences of their folly.

The doctor's letter is based upon an entire misapprehension of your remarks, and I think it not unimportant that this should be clearly established. The doctor writes:—

The Nonconformist, who is no Baptist, rebukes us for attacking an Independent, and suggests that that work should be left to Independents. How does the doctor determine that the Nonconformist is "No Baptist"? For many years a reader of the columns of the *Nonconformist*, I have failed to discern in them anything that would lead me to suppose that the name of any sect is a part of its title. The *Nonconformist* has taken under its care not the interests of "a party," but the interests of truth. As "for attacking an Independent, &c.," so far as I can understand, the *Nonconformist* never pleaded that the opinions of an Independent should be free from the hostile criticism either of a Baptist or any other man. The *Nonconformist* did suggest, and wisely so, that such an authority, as Dr. Angus and his brethren claim, would be exercised with greater propriety within the sphere of that denomination to which its possessors belong. Again:—

Surely, Mr. Editor, you of all men do not mean that a public man is never to enter a *caveat* against what he deems error, unless that error be taught by his own denomination.

The *Nonconformist* means no such thing: and Dr. Angus knows it as well as I. Did the "seven" enter a *caveat only*, or raise a warning voice only? The *Nonconformist* heard the voice of condemnation proceeding from the seat of assumed judicial authority, and witnessed an attempt to suppress religious investigation, and to give validity to certain principles by the mere authority of names. It was the peculiar province of the *Nonconformist* to serve them with a writ of *Quo Warranto*, and show that they claimed a jurisdiction Nonconformists does not recognise or allow. Again:—

Baptists have praised Independents, and none have complained. Is it only when they censure they are forbidden to interfere?

To what purpose is this? The question is not whether Dr. Angus and his brethren may praise or censure Independents; but in *what capacity* praise or censure may be administered. Again:—

But though I think that any of us, or all combined, may criticise any published book, simply because we think it erroneous; this is not what has been done. The critique you condemn is not on an Independent, his ministry, his personal Christian character, or even on his book. It is a critique on a Baptist newspaper, and in defence of a pamphlet written by a Baptist minister.

I agree with the doctor that the "seven" did not attempt any criticism of Mr. Brown's book. From my heart I wish they had. For, whatever the objection against criticism, the result of combined effort, the "seven" would at least have pursued a rational course, and exercised their legitimate functions. But is it correct to describe the document of the "seven" as "a critique on a Baptist newspaper, and in defence of a pamphlet written by a Baptist minister"? However important it might appear to the "seven" to determine the relation between the *Freeman* and Mr. Hinton, was it essential for that purpose, to condemn, without reason assigned, "The Divine Life in Man," as containing pur-

ments should be made for obtaining similar interesting and useful statistics of religious accommodation and attendance to those furnished at the last Census, which proved to be substantially adequate for the purpose.

And your petitioners will ever pray.

#### DEPUTATION ON THE CENSUS BILL.

A deputation from Protestant Dissenters of different denominations, consisting of Mr. Apsley Pellatt, Mr. Charles, Mr. D. Childs, Mr. H. Terrell, the secretary, accompanied by Mr. Frank Crossley, M.P., and Sir S. M. Peto, Bart., M.P.; a deputation from the Executive Committee of the Liberation of Religion Society, consisting of Messrs. William Edwards, Philip Crenell, jun., J. Carvell Williams, and John Templeton; a deputation from the Congregational Union of England and Wales, consisting of the Rev. George Smith (secretary), the Rev. Dr. Legge (Leicester), the Rev. Dr. Brown (Cheltenham), the Rev. Joseph Kelly (Liverpool), and the Rev. James Hill (Clapham); and a deputation from the Board of Congregational Ministers of London and Westminster, consisting of the Rev. Robert Ashton, the Rev. J. Vale Mummery, F.R.A.S., and the Rev. Henry Madgin, late of Tiverton, had an interview with Viscount Palmerston on Thursday, on the subject of the Census Bill. The four deputations met his lordship jointly, and it was stated that, if time had permitted, other bodies would have availed themselves of the opportunity of stating their views. Mr. Frank Crossley, M.P., introduced the deputations, and Sir S. M. Peto, M.P., was also present. Mr. Hall Terrell, the Rev. George Smith, the Rev. H. Madgin, and Mr. Carvell Williams stated the case of the bodies they respectively represented; other gentlemen also taking part in the discussion.

It was stated that, instead of the people co-operating as they should do, with the Government in obtaining statistics affecting the social interests of the people, large classes, including many thoughtful and patriotic men, would, at all risk, decline giving information which they thought could not properly be asked for. It was pointed out that in many cases householders would do injustice to the inmates of their houses, by giving, either from carelessness or partisanship, incorrect information respecting the religious opinions of servants, lodgers, and others. Many also would be unable satisfactorily to define their own ecclesiastical position, and would make a return in so general or doubtful a shape that it would be utterly valueless. To state the religious professions of the hundreds of thousands of the community who really made none would be a mockery. The power given to the enumerators to ask questions, under a penalty, might, in respect to this matter, also prove a source of great annoyance. The deputations did not object to a census of the number of places of worship, and the extent of the accommodation provided; as such information could be obtained without giving any offence, and by affording a means of comparison with the facts revealed at the census of 1851, it would stimulate religious and philanthropic effort, as that census had unquestionably done. It was finally urged that the results of the census, if taken as proposed, would only occasion irritation, while the Legislature would be ignorant, or be misled, as regards the real religious condition of the people, and a mass of statistics would be collected which would be delusive, and in some cases dishonest also. The suggestion of the Statistical Society, that this part of the census might be made optional was objected to, on the ground that the value of such information depended on its completeness, and that it was better to be without statistics than to have statistics which would lead to erroneous inferences.

Lord PALMERSTON, in reply, said that he should acquaint his colleagues with the strong feelings existing among the bodies represented by the deputations. He thought that any census was necessarily open to some of the objections urged; for inquiries as to occupation and age might equally be denounced as impertinent. He should have thought that there would not have been the difficulty described in defining the ecclesiastical position of individuals, and that, at any rate, there was the same difficulty in saying to whom the places of worship belonged. (It was replied to this, that they were already registered as regards denomination). He thought that the statistics obtained at the last census were of less value than had been represented; for the number of attendants at places of worship on a particular Sunday was affected by weather, by sickness, and by other accidental circumstances. If there was to be a departure from the plan pursued in 1851, perhaps it would be better to take only the amount of religious accommodation, and to abandon the number of attendants. But the whole subject should be considered, and the bill should not be pressed forward too hastily.

It appeared to be the impression of the gentlemen present, that his lordship's suggestion to take only the amount of accommodation, and to abandon the attendances and personal profession, would be an acceptable alteration. After his lordship had been thanked for his attention to the matter, and the deputations had explained to him the object of the Charitable Trusts Bill, with a view to obtaining the support of the Government, the deputations withdrew.

The Rev. F. Oakeley, Catholic priest of Islington, points out, in the *Morning Star*, a practical objection to Lord Palmerston's suggestion that the accommodation of places of worship without the attendance should be taken in next year's Census:

As is well known in all considerable Catholic churches and chapels, there is a succession of services in the

morning of Sunday, with a wholly different congregation at each. In all our churches again, there is a large space without seats, in which several hundreds of persons are accommodated; but which would probably not be taken into the account of any official calculation. I remember that, on the Census Sunday in 1851, the number returned as present at my own church was upwards of 3,000; yet it does not "accommodate" 1,000. This is explained by the causes to which I have referred. Thus, in the instance of one considerable religious body, the "accommodation" rule would be perfectly fallacious.

"A Statist" objects, in the same journal, to the proposal of the Statistical Society for optional returns of the "religious profession" of the people—

Of what earthly statistical value can such returns be? There are scores of thousands of persons who will not know how to make the return; there are hundreds of thousands who will refuse to make it. What will be the result? It is required to know the religious profession of every person; we shall have, instead, simply the religious profession of the few who may choose to state their belief. I should have thought the Statistical Society would have known better than to put out such a loose recommendation. In this case, defective and incomplete returns will be worse than no returns at all, just as half a truth is generally more mischievous in its effects than a downright lie.

#### M.P.'S AND THE LATE CHURCH-RATE DIVISION.

Amongst the members who were the means of sending up the Church-rate Abolition Bill to the Lords by a reduced majority was Colonel Smyth, one of the members for the city of York, who appears to have so far yielded to the strong pressure put upon him by influential supporters of the High Church school as to change his vote from "Aye" to "No." The event has caused much indignation amongst the Liberal supporters of Colonel Smyth at the last election, some of whom have caused the annexed hand-bill to be widely posted throughout the city:—

##### COL. SMYTH AND CHURCH-RATES.

Electors and Citizens of York.—You have this year declared by an immense majority your desire that Church-rates should be abolished. Your petition against Church-rates, presented to the House of Commons, was signed by 2,830 men—that to the House of Lords by 3,046—by Churchmen as well as Dissenters.

For some years past Col. Smyth has either abstained from voting at all, or else has voted in favour of the Abolition Bill; but now, in the face of this unmistakable expression of public opinion—in the prospect of a General Election and of a reformed Parliament—now, when the hour of compromise is past, he turns round and records his vote against the Abolition Bill.

Col. Smyth wishes "to promote the spread of the spirit of Christian association between all men." Does he think that the way to effect this is by continuing this unjust and miserable tax, which compels men to pay for the support of a system of religion in which they have no part, and from which they may conscientiously dissent? Does he think that the Church to which he belongs gains either honour or power by its persistence in a system of legal plunder, or that, in laying hands forcibly upon property and upon money for the support of its own establishment, it is acting in accordance with the spirit and with the genius of Christianity?

Let Col. Smyth be assured that the citizens of York are not so faithless to the great principles of religious liberty, as to view this retrograde step with indifference; whatever pressure may have been brought to bear by a small knot of his own supporters, let him remember that there is a pressure even stronger than this and one which must eventually be successful—the pressure of a determined and an intelligent public opinion.

YORK, May 12, 1860. AN ELECTOR.

#### THE IRISH REGIUM DONUM.

Mr. Baxter has given notice of the following motion for Tuesday next, the 22nd inst.:—

That this House is of opinion that the grant now annually made to Nonconforming Ministers in Ireland, should cease and be extinguished as speedily as is consistent with the just expectations of the recipients thereof; and, with this view, that no further grant on account of "New Congregations," nor to any existing congregations after the present ministers thereof shall have ceased by death or otherwise, to be the ministers of such congregations.

We trust that the hon. member for Montrose will be heartily supported by the public out of doors that are interested in this subject, and that in the House he may be able to claim the vote of Mr. Gladstone on the ground that the Regium Donum is one of those objectionable votes, over which the Executive have no more control than over the expenditure of the Education Committee.

The following extract from the Belfast correspondence of the *Wesleyan Times* will show what kind of frauds are practised in order to obtain the allowance from the Treasury:—

They apply for the Regium Donum, amounting to 75/- a-year. Now let me show the tricks and frauds resorted to in order to present an apparent compliance with the stipulated conditions. In doing this I will give facts which have occurred in connexion with Presbyterian congregations not many miles on either side of Belfast. The young minister, a factory-made preacher, as Peter Cartwright would style him, being naturally anxious to secure the 75/- of State endowment, endeavours to get up a list of members forming his new congregation, and a certain amount of subscription from each, so that the total may amount to 30/- or 35/- the sum to be raised before he can lay claim to the Royal bounty. When those ministers whom I have in my eye could not get

enough of names or enough subscriptions from those inclined to Presbyterianism, they called upon the members of both the Wesleyan Methodist and Methodist New Connexion churches in those places, and personally requested the heads of Methodist families to become members of their congregations. In order to induce the Methodists to do so, they adopted the following course of procedure:—The young Presbyterian minister represented in exaggerated colours the enormous expense it was to be a Methodist. On the other hand, he said, "If you come now and join my new congregation, you can put down your name on this sheet [produced] as a member of my church, put any sum you like after your name, and I guarantee that you shall never be asked to pay it. You know, I will get 75/- a-year of *Regium Donum* when I can make the required return, and that sum will be sufficient to support a young man like me for the present. Besides, I have got a few acres of land in connexion with the ground for the new church, kindly granted by the Most Noble the Marquis of —, and with the produce of the land and the 75/- I can live pretty comfortably." This offer has been made to several Methodists, but I am happy to say I know not a single instance in which it was not spurned as it deserved. Young Presbyterian ministers run the risk of being exposed for these practices by those who are not members of their own church, but what must be the underhand practice carried out where none but Presbyterians are concerned?

#### DR. ANGUS AND THE "FREEMAN."

The last number of the *Freeman* contains the letter of the Rev. Dr. Angus, which appeared in our last number, followed by a lengthened comment from the editors of that journal, some parts of which we feel bound in fairness to notice.

It is contended by the editors of the *Freeman* that the offence of the seven ministers consists, not in individual criticism—against which there can be no objection—but in their corporate protest; in acting as a kind of "ecclesiastical court," and in having denounced a book, as containing "pernicious error," "which some of them had never carefully read, and of which one of them had previously expressed strong approval." The protesters have not "criticised," but "denounced" Mr. Brown's book. They then reply to the statement of Dr. Angus, that the *Freeman* being a denominational organ, "if it misrepresents the body, the body must be free to correct its misrepresentations."

We never supposed that our position as a "denominational organ" rendered the denomination responsible for everything we said. We venture to say that nobody ever thought of such a thing, but the protesters; nor even they, till it was necessary to sustain their "case." We dare say that our readers think us bold enough sometimes, but we dare not undertake the responsibility of being the "organ" of one hundred thousand persons: we fancy we should find it difficult enough to be the organ of seven! Let us imagine ourselves, for example, the "organ" of even the seven protesters. Are they all agreed on all points? Does Dr. Steane believe everything that is preached by Mr. Spurgeon? Does Mr. Spurgeon usually express his views in the language of Dr. Steane or Mr. Stanford? Is it manifest that the thing is—we quote from the letter—"an absurdity or a joke." It will not bear a moment's examination.

Attention is drawn to the first number of the *Freeman*, in which freedom of speech is advocated, and to a subsequent number, in which it is said:—"We do not attempt to be an oracle, but we do not mean to be an echo. We neither dictate nor receive dictation. And since we speak as to wise men, we cherish the confident hope of being met in the same manly and independent spirit." These words were written five years ago. They fully express our views now." Called upon by Dr. Angus to repudiate sympathy with the doctrines of the Maurice school, the editors appeal to their own columns whether they have "seemed to advocate" those views, and quote several passages from reviews which have appeared during the past year, in which many of the sentiments of Mr. Maurice and Mr. Kingsley are strongly condemned. In conclusion, the editors call upon the protesters, "in the interest of truth and love," honourably to retract their imputations. If they do so, they will find us far from unwilling to receive their withdrawal in a spirit of candour and love. If they do not, we must continue to feel that they have done us a serious injustice, without being willing to make any reparation."

THE NEW EPISCOPAL ARRANGEMENTS.—Dr. Longley, the Bishop of Durham, will succeed the late Dr. Musgrave, as Archbishop of York. It is reported that the Rev. Dr. Thompson, Provost of Queen's College, Oxford, and preacher at Lincoln's Inn, will be appointed to the vacant bishopric of Durham. The rev. gentleman is of what is called the Broad Church party.

THE REV. JAMES BONWELL, incumbent of St. Philip's, Stepney, preached on Sunday in that church, referring to his "afflictions." The majority of those present were young men and girls, all the regular members of the congregation having apparently left. Since the inquest was held on the child of Elizabeth Vorath, of which Mr. Bonwell is alleged to have been the father, the rev. gentleman has abstained from doing duty in his church, and the bishop appointed another clergyman to officiate *pendente lite*. Mr. Bonwell has now determined to take the pastoral care of his parish until his case is decided upon.

CHURCH DEFENCE MEETING AT MANCHESTER.—A public meeting was held in the Town Hall, Manchester, on Wednesday last, "to receive a report of the progress, and explanations of the aim and objects of the Manchester Church Defence Association, especially with reference to the present agitation for the unconditional abolition of Church-rates." The Hon. Algernon Egerton, M.P., presided. The plat-

form was occupied by clergymen and lay members of the Church, and the hall itself was very much crowded. The chairman reviewed the question of Church-rates in its Parliamentary aspect, referring to the evidence given before the House of Lords, which had caused a very great alarm amongst Churchmen, lest, in the course of time, the present attack upon Church-rates might lead to the absolute destruction of the Established Church, and expressed it as his opinion that some of the evidence went to prove that a desire existed with some to divide the property of the Church amongst the several sects of Dissent, which it could not be expected that Churchmen would agree with. (Cheers.) The reason for the diminution of the majorities in favour of the abolition of the Church-rates he attributed to the idea prevailing that the opposition to them was part of a larger scheme of aggression upon the Church, and he thought that there was very little doubt that the bill would be rejected by the House of Lords. Speeches were delivered by the chairman, the Rev. Dr. Molesworth, Mr. R. S. Fowler, Q.C., and Rev. James Bardsley. Mr. T. P. Bunting then spoke in reference to the strictures passed upon him by Mr. Bright in the House of Commons:—"Mr. Bright wanted to disqualify me, amongst other reasons, for my evidence not being received or having much weight attached to it, because I am a Methodist, and that me and my co-religionists were slaves, and dared not call our souls our own." He thought this came very bad from one who was in favour of the doctrine of non-exclusion. The conference had never dictated to him the shape of his hat or the colour of his coat. (Roars of laughter.) He should be sorry to belong to a sect so incapable of reform (laughter) that it took centuries of experience to submit their rigid rules to the ordinary law of human increase and existence; and twelve months ago any actuary could tell how, in what year, almost the month and day, that the last Quaker would walk the world—to perform any good deeds, and annoy it also by his unsightly and pretentious singularities. (Cheers.) The Rev. Canon Stowell then delivered an eloquent and heart-stirring address, after which the proceedings were brought to a close.

ULTRA-RUBRICAL OBSERVANCES.—The Rev. H. Parr, of Tunbridge, has published a statement in a daily paper to the effect that he has resigned the incumbency of Hartshill district, Warwickshire, rather than be forced to carry out a stipulation made by the patron, the Rev. H. Lowe, Vicar of Atherstone, the mother church, which "involved prayers morning and evening daily, the reading of the Offerory sentences on Sunday, public catechising, and the wearing of vestments at the administration of the Lord's Supper, as directed in the Prayer-book of Edward VI."

EDINBURGH TOWN COUNCIL AND THE ANNUITY-TAX.—The Lord Provost has called a meeting of the Town Council for this day, at two o'clock, in the Police Board-room, to consider a letter from the Lord Advocate on the subject of the Annuity-tax Abolition Bill. It is said that his lordship's proposal embraces the granting of bonds by the Corporation for 4,200*l.* to represent 120,000*l.* at 3*1/2* per cent., the perpetual assessment to be incorporated and levied with the police-rate,—the taking the seat-rents at the estimated produce of 1,600*l.* a year, and the claim upon Leith for the 2,000*l.* It is also stated, on what authority we do not know, that an arrangement may be made temporarily to make the funds of Trinity College Kirk available, not in the way of directly reducing the burden on the community, but virtually doing so until it relieve itself by leaning so much of the burden upon it.—*Scottish Press.*

PROSECUTION OF DR. HENGSTENBERG.—Dr. Hengstenberg, at the beginning of this month (April), was accused before the Royal Municipal Court of Justice in Berlin, of having discussed political and social questions in the *Evangelische Kirchen Zeitung*, of which he is the editor. He is charged with having permitted discussions and given judgments on the expulsion of the Italian princes, the questions of civil marriage and dissent, the admission of Jews into the Kreis Diets, Sabbath observance, the Schiller festival, and the House of Deputies, without having paid the securities and stamp dues to which ecclesiastico-political papers are subject, according to law. The accused, who defended himself in a long speech, pleaded that he had already for twenty-seven years, and without any opposition from the State, treated, not indeed of political questions, but all the relations of social life, in the light of the Divine Word, after the model of the Reformers; that the Church could not allow her right to be curtailed to discuss freely the questions of the day which agitate most deeply the public mind; and as the Kirchentags and Pastoral Conferences do not become political meetings by the discussion of them, so neither do religious newspapers assume a political character by introducing them into their pages. Notwithstanding this clear and acute defence, the accused was condemned to a fine of 30 thalers or to fourteen days' imprisonment, as well as the payment of the bail of 2,500 thalers and the establishment of the stamp-duty—a sentence which is deeply deplored even by those who in no way sympathise with the High-Church ideas of Professor Dr. Hengstenberg.

CHINESE MISSIONS IN VICTORIA AND THE BISHOP OF MELBOURNE.—The Chinese Mission at Ballarat has displeased the Bishop of Melbourne, and, in so doing, has been the means of affording us another modern instance of an old saw—Do your good in my way, or leave it undone. The Committee of the Ballarat Chinese Evangelical Society, it is considered by the Bishop, is not doing its good after his method, so he will have none of it; and, we are told by the

committee, in a published statement of the whole case, that hence the Ballarat Chinese Mission, "the only surviving and prosperous of the original missions to the Chinese in this colony, is not unlikely to cease to be just as the day of success is dawning." The Bishop "very cordially wishes them God-speed in the evangelisation of the poor heathen for whom they are labouring," but at the same time takes from them their most powerful means of carrying on their labours. As ill-luck would have it, Lo Sam Yuen, a Chinese convert, whom the committee terms "its devoted and useful agent," once of his own free-will partook of the elements of the Holy Communion in a Wesleyan Chapel in Ballarat; and therefore the Bishop, though assured that no persuasion had been used to induce this act of heresy, "feels it necessary to withdraw Lo Sam Yuen" from his sphere of usefulness, and probably destroy the only remaining mission to the Chinese in the colony. This is the whole sum and substance of the case set forth in the pamphlet issued by the committee, which, as it contains all the correspondence carried on with the bishop on the subject, cannot, we presume, be regarded as an *ex parte* statement. Poor Lo Sam Yuen probably has the primary truths of the religion he has embraced too freshly and vividly impressed upon his mind to suit the bishop who "placed him at the disposal of the Committee of the Chinese Mission." Lo Sam Yuen has, no doubt, learned too recently to have already forgotten that the Founder of his newly-adopted religion, and of that ordinance which Lo Sam Yuen deemed it no sin to have observed in a Wesleyan chapel, himself partook of the typical elements—first instituted that Holy Communion in "the guest-chamber" of a private house in Jerusalem."—*Melbourne Argus*, Feb. 8.

### Religious Intelligence.

NEW COLLEGE, LONDON.—On Wednesday last, the first annual *réunion* dinner of New College students took place at Radley's Hotel. About seventy former and present students sat down to dinner under the presidency of the Rev. Johnson Barker, LL.B., of Leicester. After a very humorous address by the chairman, a verse of the National Anthem was sung. Mr. J. Puttick, in the name of the students now in the college, gave a hearty welcome to the old students, which was responded to by the Revs. R. W. Betts, of Peckham, and P. J. Turquand, of Walworth, on behalf of those engaged in the ministry in the United Kingdom; by H. Spicer, Esq., B.A., on behalf of the lay students; and by the Rev. R. Perkins, of Llanelli, on behalf of those who have gone to the colonies and mission fields. The chairman then expressed the pleasure he and the other old students present felt in meeting those now in the college, their own unabated attachment to the college, and their desire to hear of its continued prosperity. Mr. J. D. Davies, M.A. (who is about to enter upon the pastorate of the Congregational church at Guernsey) then gave some particulars respecting the condition of the college, and Mr. W. Hewgill, B.A., in a speech of great humour, testified to the esteem of the students for the council and professors, whose names were received with enthusiastic applause. The chairman, referring to that being the day of the presentation for degrees at the University of London, congratulated the meeting that the academic honours of the college were fully sustained by those gentlemen present who had taken the degrees of B.A. and M.A., and gained prizes in the "Scripture examination" during the past year. J. F. Rolton, Esq., M.A., LL.B., acknowledged the compliment. W. Wilks, Esq., and J. D. Leader, Esq., of Sheffield, as representatives of the press, expressed their belief, that the press and the pulpit ought always to be found co-operating for the same high ends. The meeting was subsequently addressed by the Revs. J. Alexander, R. Thomson, M.A., A. Buzacott, B.A., and Mark Wilks, on the general subject of the interests of the college, and how best to promote them. The harmony and geniality of the entire proceedings—the *esprit de corps* which was manifested, and which it is the object of this reunion to promote—the determination shown by the students to render the college every possible support—angur well for the future prosperity of that institution.

HOUNSLOW.—There being a large population in this neighbourhood, and but a very small attendance at the places of worship, it was lately resolved by two or three gentlemen interested in the welfare of the locality, to try the effect of some special services for the working classes. It was thought that the new Town-hall would be a good locality for the purpose, but the committee refused to let it. There being an old and spacious house, known as the Priory, having a large room and good approaches, it was hired for six months; the gas was laid on, an harmonium and suitable hymns provided, and a set of services for a month was announced, commencing on the third Sunday in the year. From the beginning until now these services have been, as regards the attendance, most successful. The room (which holds 200) has always been full; three-fourths of the audiences have been working-class people, and half of them, it is thought, have not hitherto been attendants at public worship. It has also been observed that the same persons attend pretty regularly, notwithstanding that the wife of an Episcopal minister has exerted herself to prevent the poor going to "the Priory services." The services have been conducted by both ministers and laymen, and the students of New College and the Regent's-park College have taken a great interest in the movement, and proved very acceptable "supplies." It being wished to interest the congregation in the

plans of the committee, a tea-meeting was held last Thursday evening, and was attended by an interesting and an interested audience. The chair was taken by Mr. Carvell Williams, of Surbiton, and addresses were delivered by the Rev. R. Clarke, of Chadwell Heath; Mr. Hewgill, of New College; Messrs. Banister, Roberts, and Pickard. The proposal to hold a service on Sunday mornings, as well as in the evenings, was warmly responded to; and it was also agreed that a box should be placed at the entrance to receive the weekly offerings of those who wished to share in the expenses. The utility of the services is increased by the visitation of the cottages of the poor monthly, when the list of services, and the subjects of the addresses, are distributed, and an invitation to all to attend is given.

SHEPHERD'S BUSH.—The Rev. Charles Shakespeare, of Somerleyton, has accepted a cordial invitation to the pastorate of the church at Oaklands Chapel, Shepherd's Bush, and commences his stated labours under the most auspicious circumstances on the first Sabbath in July next.

SHOREHAM, NEAR BRIGHTON.—The trustees and congregation worshipping in the Protestant Free Church of this town, have given a cordial invitation to the Rev. J. Barfitt, of London, to become their minister.

REVIVALS IN THE FISHING VILLAGES.—Some of the Portnockie crews at Wick, on their way to the Lewis the other day, engaged in worship in their open boats in early morning. The singing of hymns and psalms could be heard distinctly around the quays—rather novel sounds in the harbour, and presenting a striking contrast to the bacchanalian orgies which used to be indulged in on like occasions.

### Correspondence.

#### REPLY TO DR. ANGUS.

To the *Editor of the Nonconformist*.  
SIR,—No more signal service has been rendered to the cause of evangelical truth than by your timely protest against the assumed authority of the "Seven Baptist Ministers." You enunciated, with great clearness, the principles on which Nonconformity itself is based, and proved uncontestedly, that the conduct of the "seven" was fraught with the greatest danger to those principles which we, as Nonconformists, cherish. I had hoped that, in the light of your instructions, they would see their error; that their indiscretion would be soon forgotten, or covered with that charity which is due to the infirmity of man.

It was, therefore, with mingled pain and surprise that I saw Dr. Angus come forward to justify their procedure. On reading the original document I charitably supposed it to be the result of a momentary weakness—and no man is wise at all hours—and that in some calmer mood the vastness of their error would become apparent even to themselves. The confirmation of their act by Dr. Angus, in the name of his brethren, places them beyond the pale of excuse, and exposes them to all the consequences of their folly.

The doctor's letter is based upon an entire misapprehension of your remarks, and I think it not unimportant that this should be clearly established. The doctor writes:—

The Nonconformist, who is no Baptist, rebukes us for attacking an Independent, and suggests that that work should be left to Independents. How does the doctor determine that the Nonconformist is "No Baptist?" For many years a reader of the columns of the *Nonconformist*, I have failed to discern in them anything that would lead me to suppose that the name of any sect is a part of its title. The *Nonconformist* has taken under its care not the interests of "a party," but the interests of truth. As "for attacking an Independent, &c.," so far as I can understand, the *Nonconformist* never pleaded that the opinions of an Independent should be free from the hostile criticism either of a Baptist or any other man. The *Nonconformist* did suggest, and wisely so, that such an authority, as Dr. Angus and his brethren claim, would be exercised with greater propriety within the sphere of that denomination to which its possessors belong. Again:—

Surely, Mr. Editor, you of all men do not mean that a public man is never to enter *caveat* against what he deems error, unless that error be taught by his own denomination.

The *Nonconformist* means no such thing: and Dr. Angus knows it as well as I. Did the "seven" enter a *caveat* only, or raise a warning voice only? The *Nonconformist* heard the voice of condemnation proceeding from the seat of assumed judicial authority, and witnessed an attempt to suppress religious investigation, and to give validity to certain principles by the mere authority of names. It was the peculiar province of the *Nonconformist* to serve them with a writ of *Quo Warranto*, and show that they claimed a jurisdiction Nonconformity does not recognise or allow. Again:—

Baptists have praised Independents, and none have complained. Is it only when they censure they are forbidden to interfere?

To what purpose is this? The question is not whether Dr. Angus and his brethren may praise or censure Independents: but in *what capacity* praise or censure may be administered. Again:—

But though I think that any of us, or all combined, may criticise any published book, simply because we think it erroneous; this is not what has been done. The critique you condemn is not on an Independent, his ministry, his personal Christian character, or even on his book. It is a critique on a Baptist newspaper, and in defence of a pamphlet written by a Baptist minister.

I agree with the doctor that the "seven" did not attempt any criticism of Mr. Brown's book. From my heart I wish they had. For, whatever the objection against criticism, the result of combined effort, the "seven" would at least have pursued a rational course, and exercised their legitimate functions. But is it correct to describe the document of the "seven" as "a critique on a Baptist newspaper, and in defence of a pamphlet written by a Baptist minister"? However important it might appear to the "seven" to determine the relation between the *Freeman* and Mr. Hinton, was it essential for that purpose, to condemn, without reason assigned, "The Divine Life in Man," as containing per-

nicious error? No, Dr. Angus, it was not a critique: an unqualified condemnation was pronounced without the reasoning on which such a decision was based. Again, the doctor writes:—

Only recently Wesleyans have protested against representations on which they felt themselves aggrieved. And if tomorrow the *Nonconformist* were to advocate a State Church, and express its belief that Dissenters were coming round to that creed, you would have a few more anachronisms.

We all know that the doctor and his associates are not the first who have fallen into this error, the repetition of which we seek to prevent. But before the doctor quotes his precedents, let him ask, on what principles they are based, or whether they have been recognised as authorities. I think the doctor is mistaken in supposing that you would have "a few more anachronisms" on the avowal of State Church principles by the *Nonconformist*. The forfeiture of its "good name" and of the confidence of its readers would, in my judgment, be the *only* and the *natural* consequences.

Both in the original document and in the letter the doctor introduces Howe and Fuller as the safer guides in theology. Will Dr. Angus swear by all Howe and Fuller wrote? If so, will he accept the Strict Communion of the one and the Pædobaptism of the other? Are Howe, and Fuller, and Angus, to say to men, "You must not touch such and such subjects. They are not proper for intellectual investigation?" Are they to assign the limits of religious inquiry? I am thankful for the great gifts Howe and Fuller received at their Father's hand, and for that intimacy they were enabled to attain with that Father's purposes. I will receive with profound reverence their lofty cogitations. I will gladly seek their aid in ascertaining the mind of Christ? but when, upon mature deliberation, I see fit to differ, they must become to me as though they were not. To my own master I stand or fall.

It is beyond my immediate purpose to enter into a discussion of that part of the doctor's letter in which he contrasts his own theological views with those of the "new school." But I would have the doctor know that, on encountering the adversaries of his faith, appeal should be made to the written word, and not to his brethren for their names. The determination of God's word is not to be put to a show of hands.

The importance of the question which has arisen in our midst cannot be over-estimated. That blind adherence to authority which the "seven" would introduce, is the very principle which has given strength and consistency to the Papacy. The day when the members of the Romish Church shall exercise that right of private judgment which Nonconformists possess, will close that Church's history. The unity of the Romish Church is gained by the destruction of individuality. The great desideratum for the Church of Christ is the oneness of the ocean, with the freedom of its billows.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM WILLIS, JUN.

23, Holborn-square, W.C.

ENGLISH CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL-BUILDING SOCIETY.

To the Editor of the *Nonconformist*.

SIR.—In answer to several inquiries respecting the annual meeting of the above society, hitherto held during the second week of May, I beg to say that the committee, at their quarterly meeting in March last, agreed that the next annual meeting should be held in June next, instead of the present month; and further proposed to hold it in Liverpool instead of London.

The only reason for changing the time was the very great difficulty hitherto experienced in holding the annual meeting, together with the usual quarterly meeting of the committee, in the midst of the numerous other meetings held, according to previous usage, during the second week of May.

The committee are authorised, by the constitution of the society, to hold the annual meeting in any part of England which they may deem expedient, and this year have applied to hold it in Liverpool.

A kind response has been given to this application; and the next annual meeting of the above society, as well as the corresponding quarterly meeting of the committee, will in all probability be held in that important town on Wednesday, June 27.

Yours truly,

J. C. GALLAWAY.

Secretary.

1, Moorgate, London, E.C.,  
13th May, 1860.

Anniversary Meetings.

THE LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

On Thursday morning the annual meeting of this society was held at Exeter Hall, Strand. The Earl of Shaftesbury occupied the chair. Amongst those present were Mr. E. Baines, M.P., Mr. E. Ball, M.P., Mr. Kershaw, M.P.; Dr. Brown, Conquest, Hewlett, and Boaz; the Revs. J. Parsons, G. Smith, H. Alton, J. Stoughton, E. Mannerling, J. G. Miall, J. Mullens, F. Tucker, G. Wilkins, J. Kennedy, H. J. Bevis, W. Alexander, J. B. Paton, N. Hall, S. Minton, &c., &c. After singing and prayer by the Rev. H. J. Bevis, of Ramsgate,

Dr. TIDMAN, the Secretary, read the report, of which the following is an abstract:—

The total income of the society is larger by 475. 10s. 7d. than was ever before reported. The ordinary contributions, 49,300. 16s. 2d., surpass those of last year by 4,674. 13s. 5d. This, notwithstanding large contributions for special objects,—for India, 4,927. 4s. 4d., and for China 8,141. 15s. 8d., making a total for the first of 19,852. 7s. 4d., for the second of 26,206. 18s. 10d. The legacies, which amount to 2,482. 8s. 11d., are nearly 4,000/- below the average, but the deficiency is more than made good by the falling in of Mr. Dyer's reversionary gift of 9,525/- The necessities of 22 missionaries' widows, 42 missionaries' orphans, and 15 disabled missionaries, have been met by sacramental offerings, exceeding 1839 by 332. 4s. 6d., and amounting to 2,918. 10s. 2d. The decline in contributions from foreign auxiliaries and mission stations is only apparent, not real. As the case stands, they are nearly equal to a third part of the ordinary home income, not including additional sums advised, but not yet received. The ex-

penditure is as satisfactory as the income. Its total sum is 71,300. 12s. 6d., of which 14,061. 9s. 11d. was raised and appropriated at the mission stations, and 57,239. 2s. 7d. defrayed in home payments; all, including the outfit and passage of ten new missionaries, out of the ordinary income, leaving the special funds for India and China intact and entire.

The directors have to deplore the decease of two of their own number—Dr. Morison and Mr. Angell James—to whose memory a joint tribute is gracefully paid; and of four of their devoted missionaries. One, Mr. Stallworthy, of Polynesia, was called suddenly away in the midst of life and usefulness; two, Mr. Taylor, of Bombay, and Mr. Lacroix, unrivalled as a preacher in the vernacular of India, had borne the burden and heat of the day; and the fourth, Mr. Dick, was dispensed from the labours which he ardently desired, dying at sea, and was buried in its deep grave. Meanwhile, the missionary band has been reinforced by ten new men, six of whom have gone to China, two to India, and two to the islands of the sea. Twenty-two candidates are getting ready for the glorious work, in which the society has 152 European missionaries, and 800 native agents already engaged. Of the former, India absorbs one-third, and Africa one-fourth; the South Pacific having one-seventh, and China and the West Indies about two-fifteenths each.

Several of the younger missionaries have not had time to send tidings of their proceedings, but from such as have, the intelligence is pleasing, and possesses a peculiar interest. Mr. Turner, lately at Norwich, preaches already to crowds of the Cantonese, but the other day notorious above all men for their cruel hatred to "outside barbarians," and finds them now so civil and attentive that he cannot forbear from asking our young men why they do not "prefer labouring among these many myriads to adding themselves to the thousands of Gospel ministers at home."

Whatever the Government of India may do or leave undone, in all the mission schools the Bible is taught; and, so great is the eagerness for the indirect benefits accruing from a knowledge of English, that the teaching of Christianity from the sacred text does not operate as a hindrance. This teaching of English, the directors feel, may do very well in the chief cities of the empire; but, generally speaking, they think it better to carry on the whole instruction through means of the national dialect. Thus, out of 6,000 pupils in the province of Travancore, more than 6,000 are taught in their mother tongue; and the directors are strong advocates for the Vernacular Education Society which has been established.

The new fields of missionary labour are chiefly in Eastern Africa and China. Though retarded by the cattle-disease and the menacing aspect of the boers, the twin missions to the Makololo on the north, and the Matabele on the south, of the Zambesi have been begun. From the former no particulars have been received; but Mr. Moffat, who accompanied the latter, has sent home satisfactory accounts. It required all his tact and personal influence to soothe the restiveness of old Mosekate and allay the alarms and suspicions of his people. He had been told, forsooth, that the coming missionaries were spies, that the Boers would be quickly on their heels, and, above all, that he, with his two hundred wives, and his officers with their scores, would be expected to put away all but one. "Perhaps," remarks the noble missionary, with the modest humility characteristic of him, "I had been depending more on my personal influence than on the right arm of the Most High." At any rate, the King's hesitancy gave way. He renewed his former declarations of confidence in Mr. Moffat, and instructed his Prime Minister to conduct the missionary band to a place of great loveliness and fertility, and place at their disposal so much ground as they might choose to occupy. The brethren and their wives are consequently located on a spot where "every prospect pleases, and only man is vile."

The object in view in China is the extension of the mission northward along the Yangtsze-Kiang. This design has been impeded by the renewal of hostilities with China, and the indignation excited by European kidnappers for colonial purposes. But, even now, a Christian missionary is as safe in Shanghai, and in the parts south of that city, as in England. Mrs. Edkins accompanied her husband as far as Sung Kiang. Mr. Lea has made repeated excursions from Amoy, and though the first white man ever seen, he preached with perfect freedom, and received courteous attention in every town and village. He met with appalling proofs of the destructive effects of opium-spoking. Among a thousand people, there were three hundred pipes; and numbers applied for medicines to deliver them from the alluring snare. But either the habit is incurable, or the craving too intolerable for endurance; and there lie the wretches in their "opium-dens," in different stages of stupefaction, verging at last upon death. In those towns and districts where missionary efforts by Europeans or by natives are not quite of yesterday, happy fruits are visible, new churches are founded, and old ones increase. The suspended church at Canton has been reconstituted; and among its present members is the aged widow of Leang-afah, for forty years its faithful pastor, now at length given to his prayers, together with his son, a member of Dr. Bridgeman's church at Shanghai. The testimony of Dr. Legge is, if possible, still more satisfactory as to the hold which the Gospel promises to acquire over the Chinese mind. "True patriotism, no less than Christian principle," observe the directors, "must inspire the hope and dictate the prayer, that the honour of our country, in relation to the Chinese Government, may be secured by wisdom and firmness, forbearance and moderation, rather than by martial force and the spirit of revenge; and that the future relations of China and Great Britain may be those of mutual truthfulness, equity, and friendship."

The directors quote encouraging extracts from the letters of their missionaries in India. Where the horrors of the mutiny raged with greatest violence, the reports are most cheering. In some districts, the number of conversions is unprecedented, and the people very extensively are distinguished, in contrast with former indifference and opposition, by respectful attention to the character and claims of Christianity. The missionaries perceived an evident abatement of that implacable hostility to native converts. The Christians of Travancore no longer suffer that violent persecution which some alleged invasion of caste in the dress assumed by the Christian women of Shanar had last year brought upon them. Of those very persecutors it

is now said that they see "the missionaries to be the true friends of the people;" while, as in Madagascar and Tahiti, so also in India, "the more the people of God are afflicted the more they continue to multiply and grow;" for Mr. Baylis, of Neyoor, "does not know of a single case of any of the older adherents apostatising on account of the persecutions they were called to endure." The directors finish their report by congratulating the members and friends of the society that the missionary year just closed has been distinguished in every section of the Protestant Evangelical Church by special and united prayer for the enlarged outpouring of the Holy Spirit upon the labours of Christian pastors, teachers, and evangelists throughout the world, and they urge continuance in prayer as the first and most important duty which the Church is called upon to discharge in view of the wants of a perishing world and the efforts of missionaries to carry the glad tidings of salvation into its uttermost parts.

Dr. Tidman, at the conclusion of the report, remarked that news had been received from Madagascar since it was completed. At the very time, he said, that Christian brethren were beseeching the throne of grace for that dark land, the Queen was making arrangements for transmitting the crown, which she was anxious to relinquish to her son in a peaceable manner. This was sanctified by what the population of Madagascar would call the most sacred way. The Queen had one child, which was not born till after she had promised to give the crown to the eldest son of her eldest sister. Being a man of very martial spirit there was great probability that he would accept it. The Queen, after adopting various means, provided two jars, the one filled with earth from the tomb of his father, and the other containing some valuable jewels. These were covered with red velvet, and the two princes were to choose one. It was previously decided that he who chose the jar of earth should be the future King; and so it was in the good providence of God that the son of the Queen chose the covered jar which contained the earth from his father's tomb. He was immediately recognised as the future King of Madagascar. He (Dr. Tidman) thought they ought all be thankful to God for what had taken place. (Hear, hear.)

The CHAIRMAN, after a few introductory remarks, went on to say:—

Although there must continue to exist great impediments arising out of the nature of things, out of the position of affairs, or out of the character and nature of men's hearts; yet there were some impediments upon which he thought we might appeal to authority or to public opinion, and endeavour to concentrate some great force for their removal. There were some impediments of our own creation, and, as we created them, we could remove them. Where was there a greater impediment to the progress of Christ's Gospel throughout the length and breadth of the world than the character and conduct of many persons in authority, or engaged in trade, or in various vocations and callings? He would ask whether the immoral lives of our seamen in the islands of the Pacific had not done more to roll back the tide of missionary effort than all the concentrated arguments and declamations of all the infidels, neologists, all the fools and tyrants that ever existed. (Laughter and applause.) In Japan we had lately established a footing; there had arisen a hope that the Word of Christ would be purely preached, and would take deep and lasting root. Had it not been rolled back—he knew not for how long; it might be for half a century, but rolled back—how? By the misconduct, by the immorality, by the outrages and disgraceful dealings of our own people, by those who professed our religion, who bore our name and spoke our language; who ought to have been the types and representatives of the British people; who ought to have been by their quiet, peaceable, orderly demeanour models for imitation, and patterns, and proofs of those who were coming after; who ought to have been heralds of the good things to come; but they had been only heralds of mischief, and had been driven from the country with contempt and disgrace, bringing disgrace and ruin on the cause for the present, and they had to deplore the total failure of the works that were undertaken, and they now only waited till it might please God to give us another door into which we might enter with greater experience and more heart, taking care that if it were, by His mercy, once again opened, it should never be, by their fault at least, closed upon them. Their report alluded with great force and propriety to that grand and leading abomination which, under the dignified name of emigration, was instituting upon our seas a slave trade as vile as that which disgraced us some few years ago. Was it not monstrous that the Christian name was thus perverted, that people of our own kith and kin should be found engaged in the nefarious traffic? How could they wonder that Christianity was spit upon in all those regions? How could we tell them that we are preaching the Gospel of peace while engaged in a traffic which was all that was fraudulent, and vile, and contemptible, and ferocious? There, again, they might appeal to authority to prevent the recurrence of such things, to prevent the continuance of that abominable traffic in human flesh, for so it was. At least, they might appeal to public opinion to do what it can to improve the condition and morals and habits of those people who should traverse the seas, whether engaged in commerce or in military or naval service, to any spot where the British flag may be hoisted. (Applause) He was glad to hear in the report a most sensible allusion to the extension of native agency. There could not be the slightest doubt that the native agents, from the knowledge they possessed of the country and the people, and the sympathies that must exist between them, as well as their knowledge of the language, were the fittest persons to evangelise these countries. His great desire was to see red churches presided over by red men. His had long had—he believed he might mention it without offence, even in that assembly—a very great weakness and desire to see a black bishop. (Applause.) He hoped no offence to his Presbyterian nor to any other Nonconformist friends. (Laughter.) The white man was well to sow the seed, and for a time to superintend its growth; but when that was done, let him leave the national churches to their own people, and then let him go off to some other country to break up the ground and begin the work afresh. He would

not have gone over all the cities of Israel before the Son of Man be come. He thought it would very materially improve their operations if they could extend their native agency. It would be a very good thing if their missionaries, were relieved from much that distracted their attention, from much secular employment which occupied much of their valuable time. If their best missionaries concentrated all their efforts of preaching and teaching, they would produce more effect than if they brought their time, and mind, and genius to bear upon ten different points. Missionary operations had a great and blessed effect upon the Church of Christ. The missionary spirit of the present day was one of the greatest conservative principles of purity of belief and doctrine in the Christian Church. (Hear, hear.) For missionary operations the simple teaching of evangelical truth was necessary—(cheers)—the Word of Christ, and nothing else. Tractarianism and Neology would not do. (Loud applause.) They came with a great display for a moment, and they went out in darkness. (Applause.) There was nothing of permanence in them. They were like a mere *ignis fatuus*—a mere will-o'-the-wisp; they led none but fools to the bog—(applause)—and there they were stranded, and the shining went out, and nothing was left behind. (Applause.) Therefore, let missionary operations be encouraged throughout the land. He held that they were given especially by God in these days of contending creeds, as one great proof that the finger of God was with us, that the Spirit of God was resting among us, and that Old England was yet reserved for great and blessed operations in the cause of our Master. (Applause.) The old taunt was wearing out that was said everywhere with a sneer, "Ah, you can care a great deal for those who are beyond the seas, and little for those who are within them; you care a great deal for him that is black, but you have very little regard for him that is white." The missionary spirit was now bursting forth, and declared that, whether at home or abroad, whether in the North or the South, or red, or black, or white—all were objects of care and consideration; all were created by the same God, and destined to the same immortality. It had been proved that they cared for white as much as for black. Look at the special services, both in the metropolis and the country, as well as the gatherings in halls, and theatres, and in the open air. (Cheers.) Had there been any difference exhibited? Had they not seen members of the Church of England and members of the Nonconformist body coming forward with one heart and one mind, without asking who's who, or what's what—only requiring that the truth should be preached to the hungry masses—and what had been the result? Had it not been that there were seen—

Crowding ranks on every side arise,  
Demanding life, impatient for the skies?

(Applause.) The two last weeks had been periods of refreshment, and encouragement, and security. They had furnished a strong and manifest exhibition of that which engaged our country; and it had been joyous to observe, that amidst the wars and rumours of war, of preparations for attack and defence, nations rising and fallen, and old superstitions, God be praised, tottering to their fall, it was joyous, amidst all these circumstances, to see our venerable societies undisturbed, calm, unchecked, busy as ever in their great and glorious service. Would to God that more of the sons and daughters would bring their talent, their energy, and their wealth to aid the mighty work. Nevertheless, it was cheering that, while the horizon was so dark, while our dear and dangerous ally was scattering terror and dismay around him—(cheers)—hatching vain empires and rectifying his frontier by removing his neighbour's landmark, there were thousands and tens of thousands, and he trusted hundreds of thousands of people in dear old England who, under the grace of Almighty God, were bent upon other views and other thoughts, seeking by every energy of heart and soul, by every effort of body, and by every instant prayer, to rectify the frontier and advance the righteous and everlasting kingdom of their Lord and Master. (Loud applause.)

The Rev. J. KENNEDY, of Stepney, moved the first resolution, as follows:—

That the report of the society for the past year, of which an abstract has now been read, be approved and adopted, and that it be forthwith printed and circulated by the directors. That this meeting devoutly unites in ascribing praise to the God of all grace that he is opening to the devoted agents of the society wide and encouraging fields of labour—that He has endowed its agents with suitable qualifications for their varied labours, and enabled them amidst great difficulties to maintain their zeal and fidelity—that He is raising up from the Mission Churches an increasing number of native teachers and evangelists, and rewarding their labours with eminent success; and that throughout the society's extended missions, He has largely vouchsafed his blessing, and granted abundant evidence of strength and progress.

As to the general tone of the report, were he to choose a general title under which to denominate it, he would find it in Andrew Fuller's work, entitled, "The Gospel its own Witness." Attention had been called to Tahiti and Madagascar. It seemed to him that the power of Christ's Gospel had been especially tested in those two countries. In spite of the power of France, the native church in Tahiti still continued to increase. So in Madagascar. That land had had a fresh baptism of blood since their last meeting, but the intelligence they had heard showed that the hand of God was working there. "The little one had become a thousand, and the small one a strong nation"—so strong that the more it was persecuted the more it multiplied. There was no part of the report which he had listened to with deeper interest than to its statements touching Robert Moffat—his toils and anxieties in prosecuting his way towards the Zambesi, and to his dealings with Moselekate. The name of Dr. Livingstone had often been mentioned on that platform, and he did not wish to depreciate from his credit, but it did seem to him that the position of his (Dr. Livingstone's) father-in-law was surrounded with a brighter halo than that which surrounded the name of David Livingstone. ("Hear, hear," and cheers.) The communications which he (Mr. Moffat) had sent to the secretary were, in all points, like the simplicity of a child, the piety of a saint, and the courage of a hero, with a sublimity of faith for which they ought to give God thanks. The report had paid a very feeling tribute of respect to the memory

of two of the most devoted friends of the society. No two men ever breathed the spirit in which the society was originated more than did Morison, of London, and John Angell James, of Birmingham. (Hear, hear.)

The Rev. SAMUEL MINTON, in seconding the motion, remarked that he did so because he believed that it was the single object of the society to fulfil its part in the great work of the present dispensation—to preach the Gospel to every creature. Other objects might be combined with this grand primary object. He supported other societies on the same ground, but still he was free to confess that there was something in the London Missionary Society which presented to his mind a peculiar charm.

The Rev. J. MULLENS, missionary from Calcutta, moved the second resolution, as follows:—

That this meeting congratulates the Directors on the success of their Special Appeal for strengthening and extending the Society's Missions both in India and China—it is gratified that an addition has already been made to the number of its Missionaries, and especially with the prospect of a much larger increase; but deeply sensible that prosperity and success in every department of Christian Missions depend exclusively on the grace and power of the Holy Spirit, this meeting is sincerely thankful that He has largely poured upon the Church the Spirit of grace and supplication, and most earnestly desires that this Spirit may become universal and permanent.

If there was one event more than another he should like to refer to it would be the Missionary Conference held at Liverpool. Meetings of a similar character had taken place before; but he believed that the one he referred to was the first at which such a large number were gathered together. They were privileged to find on that occasion upwards of forty of the chief directors of missionary societies at home. One of the missionaries who attended came from the Red Indians, two had come from the West Indies and the swamps of Guiana, while one had laboured amid the cold and snow of Siberia. One came from Caffreland; two represented the eighty brethren in the five ports of Hong-Kong, and more than twenty had laboured in the various provinces of India and the island of Ceylon. He asked the meeting to consider the remarkable character of their union on that occasion. They had obtained a remarkable degree of success; but it was only the ground work on which they were to start for fresh usefulness. At the beginning of this century they had not made one successful convert in their modern missions. Dr. Carey and his brethren were occupying Serampore. Some of their brethren were

striving amid the opposition of planters to preach the Gospel for the first time. Two missionaries had gone to Caffreland, but nowhere had they attained a single convert. Now, they looked abroad on the islands of the world, and they found the churches of Christ employing some 1,600 foreign missionaries. After touching on their prosperity in India and China, he dwelt on the subject of native agency. Twenty years ago, he said, when the missionaries were thrust out of Madagascar, there were only fifty Christians left. Many of the Christians there had been speared, poisoned, fined, imprisoned, and subjected to other cruelty. One hundred martyrs had been given to the cause of Christ. While from the outset of the persecutions there were only fifty Christians, there were at the present time 5,000. The great point in what he had told them lay in the fact that nearly the whole of these converts had been raised up by the Holy Spirit in the quiet teaching of native agents, and the silent secret study of God's Holy Word. ("Hear, hear," and cheers.) They had had these encouraging blessings on their labours in India, China, Africa, and wherever they had gone. Let them look at their brethren in Turkey, and while alluding to that he would draw their attention to the fact of how much of the opposition to missions had been overcome. Their missions in India were started in the midst of much opposition. In 1812 Dr. Judson fled from the tyranny of the King of Burmah. The Christians were cast out; there was a fair, stand-up fight, and for a time the Government got the victory. The wickedness of that day, however, had been the salvation of Burmah, and now 100,000 people worshipped in their churches, under the teaching of their own ministers, sending into the heathen portion of the country men more earnest, solid, and self-reliant than any the world had seen. (Loud cheers.) The oppressor had come to his last end; and in regard to that fact he should give his brethren a new application to an old text,—

"They have hanged Haman on the gallows that Haman had prepared for Mordecai." He then turned to the part of the resolution referring to the special appeal. The sum total of the fund for the special object of enlarging the missions had amounted to 13,000L. He was glad to say that their brethren of the Church Missionary Society had in this matter, with a zeal which outstripped them all, contributed the noble sum of 60,000L. And now the money was to be spent. How was that to be done? If there was something more than another that their society needed, it was the appointment of duly qualified men. They had a larger number of students preparing for the work this year than they had ever had before; but where had they come from? Some had come from the office-desk, some from the practical work of life, but very few had come from college. He would like to see their educated young men coming forth to grasp eagerly the opportunities for labour God was giving them in the two grand empires which were so largely open to their efforts. (Hear, hear.) He would that all should feel the importance of the missionary work. Let them look at India. There were scores of towns in that empire as large as Birmingham and Brighton which had no missionary—thousands upon thousands of villages which they would be obliged to leave to the time when the native church should grow so strong as to be enabled to overtake the work. Let them

look at the vested interests of Hindooism, the wealth of the Brahmins; let them look at their national responsibilities; and, if they desired a consecration to Christ, let them give themselves up to the labour of the ministry, not in idle ease, but in hard work. (Hear, hear.) He lamented the death of Mr. Lacroix. He (Mr. Lacroix) went to India and consecrated himself to the work. His character combined rare excellences, uniting the strength of a giant to the spirit of a lamb. He was a man consecrated to Christ, doing all he could amid heathenism to instruct the masses of the people whose language he spoke—a man possessing the largest catholicity in the church, and a man who laboured for nearly forty years to bless the benighted heathen of the country where God had cast his lot. But he had gone to his rest, and would be a loss to them, a loss to him (Mr. Mullens), and a loss to Christianity at large, which would not easily be repaid. Two years ago he stood on that platform a wasted invalid. During the period which had elapsed he had sought quiet and restoration by travelling 1,500 miles on behalf of their society; and, now that he was restored in health and grateful for the large amount of kindness, and cheered by the tokens of a sound missionary spirit and enlarged sympathy with missionaries and their work, he hoped to return rejoicing in heart to the field of his labours. He asked them not to forget them when they were gone, but to remember them at the throne of grace. He would feel rejoiced to know that every pastor on every Sabbath was, as a part of his public duties, making mention of missionaries in public prayer. If they (the people) worked at home and the missionaries abroad, the Lord's blessing would rest on the efforts, and the end they look for must be secured. Not only in the enslaved portions of the world should their interest be secured, but the church at home should be led to Christ. China would then be called to God; India would surrender herself to the Master she had long despised, and all would be conquered to the Son of God. Over all the provinces of India and China the Redeemer would extend his mighty march of love, and millions of souls would be brought to Christ, beautified by the rich adornments of his glory. (Cheers.) The land would pass under his perfect sway; all wrongs would be redressed and all sins forgiven in spite of the darkness and superstition of ages; the Redeemer would behold the work of his cross accomplished—would see of the travail of his soul and be satisfied. (Loud cheers.)

The Rev. FRANCIS TUCKER, of Camden-road Chapel, in seconding the resolution, after passing an eulogium on Lord Shaftesbury for his great activity on behalf of religious societies in general, said, among the various missionary societies theirs held no unhonoured place, and, as a Baptist minister, and once an agent of the Baptist Missionary Society in one of its fields of labour, he was there that day to express with his whole heart the esteem and the love in which they held the society. After a speech of much interest, Mr. Tucker proceeded to say that if ever there was a year when we should gird ourselves afresh for the missionary enterprise it was the present, when prayer had more abounded. Their prayers would not be unanswered. They might have to wait, but the answer would come. Many a backward spring was followed by an abundant harvest. As Kirke White said of the early primrose, that spring wrestled with winter, and then threw the primrose in the bank to show that it had got the victory, so the spring of this world's hopes was wrestling with the winter of its desolation, and lo! there were flowers scattered in the banks, and in a little time the wilderness and the solitary place would be glad, and the desert would rejoice and blossom as the rose.

The Rev. W. M. PUNSHON moved the next resolution:—

That Sir Culling Eardley, Bart., be the treasurer; that the Rev. Dr. Tidman be the Foreign Secretary, and the Rev. Ebenezer Prout be the Home Secretary, for the ensuing year; that the Directors who are eligible be reappointed, and that the gentlemen whose names have been transmitted by their respective auxiliaries, and approved by the aggregate meeting of delegates, be chosen to fill up the places of those who retire, and that the Directors have power to fill up any vacancies that may occur.

He congratulated them very heartily upon the manly, muscular—if the term would not be misapplied—enunciation of sentiments that they had heard from the platform that day, and he augured well for the future success of that great society that they can authenticate their principles so well, and that they can reassure themselves by the constant tokens that they have of the presence and blessing with their agents of Almighty God. The speaker went on to say:—

I hope the ban will be taken off the Bible in India. I hope that the Queen and Government of this country will take upon themselves the sovereignty of the Fiji Islands, in accordance with the petition now being sent over. I do trust that on the national banner of those islands there will not be the device of the imperial eagle, nor even of the stars and stripes, but of our grand old kingly British lion. (Applause.) It is a pleasing thought that nothing can occur in human circumstances without the knowledge of God, from the first to the last, and that he understands it both in its act and in its overruling. There is law everywhere, and of course law implies a lawgiver. There is no abstract law; there is a God who made the law and also sustains it. There are laws of physical sequence which accurately determine whether the waves shall dash or curl upon the strand; whether the breeze shall swell into the hurricane, or subside into the zephyr; whether the sky shall only be dappled with the fleecy wreath of the summer time, or whether it shall gather and dash in the clouds, and weep in falling showers. (Applause.) I rejoice to think that the providential moral law is working itself out in spite of the burrowings in which diplomacy sometimes loves to hide what ought to be the transparency of the truth. I rejoice to think there is a great

law working out God's great purpose. In a time of great agitation and restlessness some one much alarmed at the signs of the times asked Dr. Adam Clarke, "Doctor, doctor, what will be the end?" "The end," said the doctor, smiling.—"the end, Glory to God in the highest, on earth peace, and goodwill towards men." (Loud applause.) Now, thoroughly believing that, we take courage, and gird ourselves for this true muscular Christianity, that we may go forth among men. Allusion has been made to-day to individual effort and faithfulness. Having seen how our brethren fare, I should vastly like to take the pledge of this meeting, but they can sustain themselves in Christian voluntary effort without a pledge; yet I should like afresh to consecrate myself, and afresh to lead the consecration of this people, proud, with a not unholy pride, of the citizenship of Zion, to this great work of the evangelisation of the world. If there is to be, as some passages of Scripture seem to intimate, a rising up in the day of judgment of the less advantaged against those who have been most highly privileged, he was sometimes fearful lest the missionary churches should rise up in judgment against those who have furnished them with the Word of Life. Shall Tahiti, he inquired, testify against France, the spoiler? Shall Ethiopia, stretching out her hands all scarred and bleeding unto God, witness against the bright Republic that has kept her sons in slavery, and hounded them to vassals' graves? (Applause.) Shall Fiji, and the islands of the South, leaping from their coral strands to welcome a new Gospel, testify against lordly England for its neglect and betrayal? It behoved us that each of us individually should take afresh the pledge of our espousal to the work of the conversion of the world. Labouring for the future, we might not see the result of our labours. Mr. Mullens might go to the scene of his labour, sow the seed of the Gospel, and die as his coadjutor has died, and he might see but little of the fruit of his labours; but it would not be lost, but the harvest should come in due season, and the sowers and the reapers should rejoice together. (Applause.) As far as regarded individual effort, he considered it, in these times, as being perfectly obsolete. It would restrict the work of saving souls to the clergy, and would have the harvest to lie and rot for want of reapers to reap. No man had greater respect for the holy office of the ministry than he, whether the apostolic commission was given to the Apostles or not. He believed it was; still, the spirit of the commission was given to the Church; and he felt he was fulfilling one of the most sacred avocations of his office in summoning every member of the sacramental host to come, for Christ's sake, into personal and glorious war. He would not deprive even the poorest of them of the luxury of doing good. The honour of saving souls belonged to each member of the sacramental host, and all could have the Heaven-sanctioned ordination to warrant them in doing good. He thought it would be found that the men who supported our large charities had happy homes themselves, and from their own agonising sorrows in some crisis of difficulty and trial could better sympathise with the homeless and desolate around them. They were the most trusty soldiers in Emmanuel's army, not stragglers in a foray; not free lances in a guerrilla warfare, but resolute and valiant bands in the sacramental host marshalled for the conquest of the world. Now, they belonged to these bands, and they all had homes of their own. Let them, then, consecrate themselves in their own homes to the work, and work with feeling, energy, and prayer, so that those united might make it the complement of Christian duty and the sinews of Christian strength. (Applause.)

The Rev. W. BUYERS seconded the motion.

On the motion of Mr. E. BAINES, M.P., seconded by Mr. BALL, M.P., a vote of thanks to the chair was unanimously agreed to.

The Doxology having been sung the meeting separated.

The evening meeting was held in the Poultry Chapel, the Rev. Samuel Martin presiding.

#### THE SERMONS.

On Wednesday morning the annual sermon before the directors and friends of the London Missionary Society was preached as usual in Surrey Chapel. The attendance of ministers and other principal persons was very numerous, and the general congregation was large enough to fill all the pews and occupy nearly the whole of the free seats.

The preacher of the day was the Rev. Henry Allon, who took for his text John xvii. 19.—"And for their sakes I sanctify myself, that they also might be sanctified through the truth." The sermon was read from the manuscript, but with great animation and distinctness of utterance, and was listened to throughout with close and unfatigued attention.

In the evening the Rev. C. H. Spurgeon preached the usual sermon at the Tabernacle, Moorflelds. The attendance was very large, and hundreds had to go away who were unable to obtain admission. The reverend gentleman selected his text from Psalm cxlii. 13, 14—"For he hath strengthened the bars of thy gates; he hath blessed thy children within thee. He maketh peace in thy borders, and filleth thee with the finest of the wheat."

#### THE HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of this society took place at the Poultry Chapel, on Tuesday evening, the 9th inst. The spacious building was quite full. The chair was taken at half-past six o'clock by SAMUEL MORLEY, Esq. The proceedings were commenced by singing. Prayer was then offered by the Rev. Mr. Manning.

The CHAIRMAN, in the course of his opening speech, enlarged upon the importance of inducing Christians everywhere, members of Churches as well as ministers or deacons, to believe that every one had a great work to do.

He was thankful to have read, very recently, a speech delivered by their honoured friend, Mr. Baptist Noel, in which this idea was brought out that if there should ever be, and there ought to be at once, excited in the mind of every thoughtful Christian person the idea that

he or she had a work to do—he did not pretend to say that by the mere directing such work to be done it would be accomplished, but by the use of means—he was convinced they would soon see a different state of things in connexion with the missionary enterprise in this country from that which existed at the present moment. (Applause.) He had a deep impression of the truth of this remark, which he offered to his ministerial friends, that their people—he meant members of their own congregation—did not hear enough on this subject. He would mention the ease of friends in the country, the knowledge of which had come to him on the occasion of visits paid within the last three months. They had told him on two or three occasions that that they were not aware of anything of missionary work in connexion with their own association. The subject of the formation of small churches was one which had been painfully brought under the notice of those of them who had visited these districts. He did not venture to offer an earnest remonstrance against the practice, almost immediately following the establishment of an institution, of erecting a church, or, rather, not the building itself, but the formation of a church-membership, which was to take rank, as was supposed, amongst the Independent churches. He believed this greatly resulted from the want of practical interest which existed on the part of many of their churches upon this particular work. He believed that a great blessing would follow if they were to succeed in establishing a circle of operations around every church in the kingdom, and that the society in Blomfield-street should not be looked to as it had been for aid. He knew he differed from some friends when he said he should be glad to see the gradual extinction of the Home Missionary Society. No one could doubt that the existence of such a society at this time in England was a sad necessity. It resulted from the very point he had adverted to—that our churches were not faithful in their ministry; and he feared that the day was not far distant when they should be able to do without the Home Missionary Society. He had in the course of his visitations made many friends, and there had been a great deal of close conference on the subject, and he believed that good had resulted from it. They had pressed upon friends the importance of adopting every kind of agency. Evangelists were a class of agents greatly needed—earnest persons, who were not looking to be pastors of churches—who were prepared to go out and work amongst the population in connexion with some adjoining churches. He was thankful to read Mr. Noel's testimony to the fact that a man might be a preacher who had never had a college training. (Applause.) He was a firm believer in this. There was an immense amount of valuable effort lying dead, and lost to them, in their churches for want of being drawn out. They should stimulate effort of that sort. It might amount only to reading God's word, and the giving a faithful utterance to what the reader believed to be the truth, but it would be doing a good work, and the results would tell beneficially upon the churches, and there would be an impetus given to the work of home missions which they should all rejoice in.

In conclusion he urged the importance of everything being in future done through regularly organised county committees. That view was being accepted by the counties generally. They were getting into very close contact with an increasing number of these associations.

The Secretary, the Rev. J. H. WILSON, read the report, which was short and practical. It contained a comprehensive account of the work done, the work doing, and the work yet to do. Amongst the work done the efforts of the Committee to co-operate practically with county associations were shown to have been highly successful, and the secretary's visits to meetings in the counties of Suffolk, Somerset, Dorset, Hants, Leicester, Hertford, Cornwall, York, Nottingham, Sussex, Kent, and Wilts, had been attended with results of "a very encouraging character." The treasurer had attended conferences and other meetings at Maidstone, Brighton, Bridport, Peterboro', and Cambridge, where local effort had been greatly stimulated, and local resources, both moral and material, had been largely developed. At these meetings resolutions had very generally been passed in favour of raising the salaries of the agents, and the committee were able to report on this head, "that not one of all the agents of the society had now an income of less than from 80*l.* to 100*l.* a-year,—a sum much below what the labourer ought to receive who is worthy of his hire, but an important step in the right direction." The committee had adopted the principle of making grants conditional. One church is now raising at the rate of 70*l.* a-year, which only raised 25*l.*; another 50*l.*, which only raised 20*l.*; a third 40*l.*, which only raised 15*l.*; and a fourth 60*l.*, that only raised 10*l.* per annum. Wherever there is a leaven of Christianity in a district, we feel that it ought to be brought into contact with the dead or corrupt mass of sin around; but where "sin abounds," the Gospel as the Divine remedy must be first carried to the people by means of home missions, as if it were sent to a heathen land. By such savings the committee had been enabled to adopt six new stations, without infringing on a rule laid down at the commencement of the year, not to undertake any new interests until the society was out of debt. A new class of agents, Evangelists, had been introduced by the society and county associations, who would become visitors as well as preachers, their duties in country villages being analogous to the duties of City missionaries in London. The committee had thus been enabled to discourage the establishment of small churches in sparse populations, and to promote the growth of central self-sustaining churches in important localities, from whose membership lay preachers might go forth and preach the Gospel in spiritually destitute districts around. Four of the interests originated by the society, viz., the churches at Margate, Herne Bay, Portland, and New Peckham, had become independent, and other three, previously sustained by the society, but now self-sustaining, had made collections for the parent fund.

"But," says the report, "the most encouraging feature

in the review of our past year's history is the spiritual improvement which has taken place at most of the stations. Fifty-two members were added to one church during the last six months, while 448 prayer-meetings were held in towns and villages in the neighbourhood, conducted by its agency, for the revival of religion. To another, 30 members; to another, 27; and to another, 22 members have been added; and in some of the most obscure parts of the kingdom our stations have been refreshed by heavenly showers of blessing."

The summary of statistical returns showed that the society now occupies 100 principal stations, and employs 94 agents, who, with the assistance of 162 lay brethren, preach the Gospel in 357 towns, villages, and hamlets in England and Wales, amongst a population of 450,000. Last year they addressed 34,000 hearers, distributed 150,000 tracts, and sold about 2,370 copies of the Scriptures, besides superintending 11,550 children, taught by 1,472 teachers, in 147 Sunday-schools. The churches in connexion with the Society number 4,307 members, of whom 535 were added, mostly from the world during the year. After quoting the Census returns, showing that out of twelve millions of people in England and Wales, capable of attending public worship, five millions were absent on the Census Sunday, the report goes on to say:—

Of this number it has been calculated that one million were absentees in London; one million and a-half in the other large cities and towns, and two millions and a-half in the smaller towns and rural districts of the kingdom. By these returns it further appears, that while in large towns the per centage of attendance was nearly equal to the amount of church and chapel accommodation provided, in the rural districts it was only as 25 to 35 per cent. out of the 58 per cent., assumed as the maximum number which might be expected to attend. It follows, therefore, that an aggressive agency, as a reclaiming power, in dealing with the spiritual destitution which those statistics imply, is one of the great wants of the age. Now while we deeply lament the sad amount of moral evil that the five millions of absentees from public worship represent, we cannot but rejoice in the fact that the seven millions of attendants contain that leaven of Christianity, which is more than sufficient to leaven the whole lump of ungodliness; and it is pleasing to know that every section of the Christian church is now actively engaged in this gracious work, and that sectarian jealousies are fast disappearing before the melting influence of denominational aggressiveness, urged by the best of all motive-powers—Christian love.

Mr. JENNINGS next read the statement of account, by which it appeared that the total receipts during the year were 6,196*l.* 18*s.* 2*d.*; the payments for the same period (including 870*l.* 5*s.* 8*d.*., the balance due from the society from the previous year) amounted to 6,511*l.* 16*s.* 2*d.*, thus leaving a balance now due to the treasurer from the society of 314*l.* 18*s.*

The Rev. G. SMITH moved the adoption of the report, and the appointment of the committee for the following year. He congratulated Mr. Wilson, the honoured secretary of the institution, upon the large amount of favour that God had given him with his brethren. They might well have expected that it would be so when they thought of his bland and gentle manners, of the tact and talent that he displayed, and the unremitting zeal and devoted energy by which he was marked. That feature in the report which referred to the efforts of the society to help the counties to help themselves, was he thought vastly important to be recognised in connexion with home mission labour.

FRANK CROSSLEY, Esq., M.P., seconded the resolution. He said he had been very much pleased with the report of this society. It had been said that since 1801 the Wesleyan Methodists had increased seven-fold, whilst the Independents had only doubled. They must really admit that there was something wrong somewhere, and they ought, instead of endeavouring to find as many holes as they could in other people's differences, to try and find out what there was wrong in themselves.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

The Rev. JAMES PARSONS, of York, moved the second resolution:—

That in view of the facts contained in the report which has just been adopted, this meeting would devoutly acknowledge the goodness of God in the blessing which he has been pleased to bestow upon the operations of the Home Missionary Society during the past year, and seeing that there are yet multitudes of people in England and Wales without the means of grace, this meeting would earnestly appeal to the friends and supporters of home missions, and especially to the churches connected with the Congregational body, to renew their efforts and increase their contributions so as to enable the committee to do full justice to their high and practical scheme of home evangelisation.

The rev. gentleman concluded an eloquent address by urging his audience to present action, on the ground that earth was the place for action, and heaven the place for rest.

The Rev. H. D. NORTHROP briefly seconded the resolution.

On the motion of ISAAC BERRY, Esq., seconded by CHARLES JONES, Esq., a vote of thanks was accorded to the chairman, who acknowledged the compliment, and the proceedings terminated with the doxology and the benediction.

#### THE CONGREGATIONAL UNION OF ENGLAND AND WALES.

We briefly reported in the Postscript of our last number that the annual session of the Congregational Union commenced on Tuesday, the 8th inst., in the Poultry Chapel. There was a very numerous attendance of ministers and delegates; and a considerable number of visitors, including several ministers of other denominations, occupied the galleries.

The Rev. JAMES HILL, of Clapham, took the chair at half-past nine, and the proceedings were begun with a devotional service, conducted by the chairman. At its conclusion, Mr. Hill delivered a short

and unpretending address, from which the following is an extract:—

The cloud of Divine influence has for some time seemed to hover over us, and skirt round us. It has visited Ireland, Scotland, Wales, Sweden, and Norway; and here and there among us have been some kindly drops; and we have had reason to rejoice in the success graciously vouchsafed to some of our brethren, both in the metropolis and in the country. He hath made them, and the places round about them, a blessing, and the vigorous pulse of their piety is felt far beyond their own locality. But have we not to lament that these are the exceptions? and must not any one extensively acquainted with the state of our churches feel that we are not in a condition that could be desired? Many of our places of worship are thinly attended, the ministers are discouraged, additions to the church are few, and though the candlestick remains, the flame emits but a feeble flickering light on the surrounding neighbourhood. Can any reason be assigned for this? Is there anything in our style of preaching which would account for it? Has it a sufficiently large infusion in it of the distinctive doctrines of the Gospel? of those doctrines which distinguish it as a message of mercy from the God of holiness and love to guilty men; those doctrines which the Holy Spirit has ever delighted to honour; those doctrines which formed the staple of the preaching of the Apostles, and of all who, in every age, have been owned of God, to any great extent, in the conversion of souls? Is there in our ministry a sufficiently direct aim at the conversion of souls? Of course this will not be entirely overlooked by any; but is it so our aim and object that we shall feel we have missed our mark if this end is not attained? "Be sure," said the fervid Baxter, "that the recovering and saving of souls be the main end of your studies and preaching. This is the end of your calling; let it be also of your endeavours. Set out the work of God as skilfully and adornedly as you can, but still let the winning of souls be your end; and let all your studies and labours be serviceable thereto. Let not the window be so painted as to keep out the light; but always judge that the best means that most conduceth to this end. Do not think that God is best served by a neat, starched, laced oration; but that he is the able skilful minister that is best skilled in the art of instructing, convincing, persuading, and so winning souls; and that is the best sermon that is best in these. Oh, let the vigour also of your persuasions show that you are sensible on how weighty a business you are sent. Oh, preach, preach with that seriousness and fervour, as men who believe their own doctrine, and that know their hearers must either be prevailed with or be damned. What you would do to save them from everlasting burning, that do while you have the opportunity, and the price in your hand, that people may discern you are in good sadness, and mean as you speak."

In the course of his remarks he adverted to the spread of Nonconformist principles, even among those who heretofore have repudiated them.

We rejoice to think that this is an indisputable fact, and that as Rome was once conquered by the taste and literature of the Greeks whom they had oppressed, so the Established Church of this country is at this time becoming deeply imbued with our principles, and nobly acting upon them that we might almost adopt the apostle's language to the Thessalonians and say that in every place our faith God-ward is spread abroad, so that we need not to speak anything. The noble fruits of the voluntary principle show what manner of entering in it has had among them. But this will not satisfy us, or meet our most ardent desires, if meanwhile our own churches are feeble and declining. Much as we rejoice to see our principles as Nonconformists extend, we must all feel that our mission to our country, and to the world, is higher than this. Go, stand, and preach unto the people all the words of this life.

The vote of thanks to the chairman was moved by the Rev. Dr. LEGGE, of Leicester, who adverted to Mr. Hill's experience after his return as a missionary from India, and seconded by the Rev. J. G. MIAULL, of Bradford, who spoke very feelingly of the late Rev. J. A. James.

From the report read by the secretary, the Rev. GEORGE SMITH, we make the following extract relative to the Church-rate question:—

While leaving all political action very much to other organisations, your committee felt it due to themselves and to you heartily to aid in endeavours recently made to effect the abolition of Church-rates. On two different occasions they presented petitions to the House of Commons, one from the assembly, which Lord John Russell undertook to present, and one from the Council, which your valued friend Mr. E. Baines kindly took charge of, praying for the speedy and total abolition of this inequitable tax, offensive to the consciences of many, and dis honourable to the genius of Christianity. When the unusual efforts made by the party favourable to the continued imposition placed the subject of its removal in obvious danger, your committee aided in the attempt to procure congregational petitions, and the response to this not only from our own churches, but from other voluntary communions, has been of such an order as to demand the immediate settlement of the question, if the opinion of the aggrieved parties deliberately expressed by overwhelming numbers is to have anything like its proper weight. Unhappily, however, infatuated councils, perverted statements of the designs of Dissenters, and alarmed fears of the friends of the Establishment, have prevailed to diminish the majority by which the second and third readings of the bill have been carried through the Commons, and thrown the question back for a time without any prospect of its immediate settlement. Yet, while delayed, it cannot be long postponed, and the time we think is not far distant in which this practical grievance, endured by persons who would repair their own places of worship, will be entirely removed.

It was also stated in the report that the sum subscribed to the Pastors' Retiring Fund amounted to 10,844*l.*, of which 6,500*l.* had been invested in Government securities. This fund will be entirely independent of all control or influence from the Union. The next autumnal meeting of the Union will be held at Blackburn in September. It was also stated that the chairman for the next year would be the Rev. James G. Miall, of Bradford, "a

brother to whom the Union is greatly indebted for the kindness and zeal which he evinced on its behalf on the occasion of its visit to the town in which he resides, and to whom Nonconformity owes much for some valuable publications on historic Christianity." Another subject adverted to by the report was the subject of ministerial incomes, and attention was called to the various institutions which go to supplement deficient stipends.

The Rev. J. R. CAMPBELL, M.A., of Bradford, in moving the adoption of the report, thus referred to the Church-rate question:—

A reference was made to a subject about which we must be very much interested at the present moment—the subject of Church-rates. I do not think that we ought to hide from ourselves that we have suffered a defeat, practically and virtually. And I do not think good soldiers ought to be discouraged at a defeat, because if we had not an enemy who had a chance of defeating us, there would be no very great honour or glory in the conflict. I think we are about to be drawn into a struggle with those whom we have invited to it, such as we have never experienced before. (Hear, hear.) I believe that the Church of England at this moment is better prepared for that conflict than ever she was. And I believe that in our Evangelical operations, in our attempt to do that which has roused the spirit of the better part of our people, we have done that which will very much give to our further negotiations and intercourse with that section of the Christian Church a degree of severity and of burdensomeness in our work that we never yet experienced. But, it seems to me, that it is bringing the conflict into a much higher shape, for we are brought to contend with men deeply in earnest on religious grounds. They are contending for the maintenance of their own position, which we regard to be false, but doing it in a religious spirit they will, as others contending against voluntary principle did, they will learn to receive some of the benefits of our principles, even when they did not take the side of our party. (Cheers.)

The Rev. J. ALEXANDER seconded the motion.

Dr. MORTON BROWN, in adverting to the Pastors' Retiring Fund, alluded to the liberality of an aged friend who had contributed successively 500*l.* and 200*l.*, and had offered to the friends in Wales 1,500*l.* to this fund if they would raise 1,500*l.* Mr. Rees was prepared with the first 500*l.* They would be ready to ask why should this aged Christian gentleman take so much interest in this important movement. He said that he had had so many letters, that had so affected his soul, from poor ministers of the denomination from time to time, that he felt that this was one of the most important movements that the body had taken for a long period. (Hear, hear.) Dr. Brown said in conclusion:—

Well now, my dear friends, I think that we all, in our districts, can do something towards the realisation of this fund. My friend is in his seventy-ninth year; he offers 3,000*l.* with this proviso, that you raise 3,000*l.* to meet it this year. (Hear, hear.) Now, do not lose that sum to the denomination—(hear, hear)—do not lose it to this important association; for, after all, it will be a delight, I am sure, to our hearts to think that many of our ministers that have borne the heat and burden of the day, will be able to retire from their work, instead of continuing longer than they ought to continue, and to enjoy their retirement in peace and plenty.

The Rev. G. SMITH introduced to the assembly the Rev. T. Arnold, of Sydney; Rev. A. Fraser, of Glasgow; Rev. Dr. Urwick, of Dublin; and George Hadfield, Esq., M.P., and they were each accorded a welcome by the chairman.

The Rev. ROBERT ASHTON read the following report with reference to the Pastors' Retiring Fund:—

1. The Committee of the Union cannot transfer this important fund to the custody of the trustees and managers elected for that purpose by the contributors, without expressing their deep sense of obligation to the Rev. George Smith, who has acted as provisional secretary to the present time, for his disinterested, persevering, and most efficient services in connexion with the formation and extension of this fund. His reward, they feel assured, has been in his work,—in the consciousness of doing a service which, while highly appreciated by his colleagues, would be acceptable to his Lord and Master, who always regards kindness to his ministers as homage done to himself, and would prove of inestimable value to the aged servants of Christ through coming generations.

2. The committee, while thus commanding the labours of the late provisional secretary, cannot but congratulate the contributors to the fund on the nomination of the Rev. Dr. Ferguson to be the future secretary to the institution. The deep interest he has long taken in the subject of improving ministers' stipends, as well as his abilities and well-earned reputation, eminently qualify him for this honourable post.

3. The committee take this last opportunity of commanding, with all the energy they can express, this valuable fund to the generous and increased support of their constituents, and of the denomination at large. They venture to hope that the fund is only in its commencement,—a mere fraction of the sum which, in the providence of God, it will ultimately reach; they also bespeak the confidence of the Congregational body in the secretary, trustees, and managers, who all generously hold office without fee or reward; and trust that, as there is yet ample wealth in our community which may be appropriated to this object, either immediately by gift, or subsequently by testamentary bequest, that contributions of every kind—donations, subscriptions, collections, legacies—will be poured into the treasury of the Lord in behalf of his venerable and exhausted servants.

Mr. Ashton concluded by moving that the report be adopted.

The motion was seconded by the Rev. THOMAS JAMES, and responded to by the Rev. S. SMITH, who said he had conducted the whole of the correspondence on the subject with scarcely any assistance.

The Rev. A. FRASER, of Glasgow, then addressed the meeting, and was followed by the Rev. Dr. BROWN, of Cheltenham, who gave an account of his visits to the Congregational Union of Scotland. Mr. CHAS. REED moved, and the Rev. JOHN STROUGHTON seconded, a vote of thanks to Dr. Brown, and an assurance of the deep and prayerful interest felt by the assembly in the welfare of the Northern churches.

The Rev. Mr. ARNOLD, who has lately returned from Australia on account of ill-health, gave some interesting particulars relative to that colony, and said there were a few rich merchants in Sydney connected with the denomination, and they were most liberal in their contributions; but without help from England the Gospel could not be sent into the thinly-populated districts round about Sydney, and the other towns of the Australian colonies. But especially it was necessary that ministers should be sent out.

The Rev. JAMES PARSONS moved:—

That the Rev. James G. Miall, of Bradford, is hereby elected to the chairmanship of the Congregational Union of England and Wales for the year 1861.

He was afraid that he should make his friend Mr. Miall somewhat agitated were he to say all he might desire upon his character and capacity. But he believed that everyone in that audience, and every person connected with the Union, would most cordially unite in passing the resolution. (Cheers.)

Mr. GEORGE HADFIELD, M.P., said that as one who knew something of Mr. Miall he had great pleasure in seconding the resolution before the meeting. He then proceeded to remark that the Congregational body occupied a most useful and responsible position in the country.

The resolution was passed with cheers.

The Rev. S. M'ALL read the form of a petition to the House of Commons in favour of a bill to facilitate the appointment of new trustees to public charities, and moved a resolution authorising its presentation. He explained that the names of Mr. Hardcastle and Sir Morton Peto were upon the back of the bill. If passed it would give greater security to trust-deeds of chapels, and advantage might be taken of it for a very small sum.

The Rev. W. BRYAN, of Wolverhampton, seconded the adoption of the petition, and urged that the matter was one of great importance. He believed the bill would not only settle this question, but furnish a pattern for other trusts.

The Rev. G. SMITH understood that this bill was a kind of rider to Peto's Act—to explain and simplify—and did not contemplate its repeal.

Dr. BROWN reminded the assembly of the high importance of having all places of worship properly registered under the Registrar's Act, which only cost 2s. 6d., and would prevent their coming under the jurisdiction of the Bishop's Court. As one illustration of the value of such registration, it might be mentioned that there was said to be a design in certain quarters, should the new Census Bill prove a failure, to object to taking the attendances at all chapels not properly registered.

The Rev. Mr. VERRALL suggested whether it would not be desirable to communicate with the various churches by circular on this subject.

A resolution (given in our last number) was then passed relative to the Census.

After the reading of a paper on the Congregational School, Lewisham, by the Rev. G. ROSE, CHARLES JUPE, Esq., moved the following resolution:—

That this assembly, having heard the interesting history of the Congregational School at Lewisham, from its secretary, the Rev. G. Rose, and of the intention of the Committee to enlarge the building and increase the number of pupils, hereby commends the object to the kind consideration and liberal support of our pastors and churches.

The Rev. J. HAYDEN seconded the resolution, which was adopted, and the assembly adjourned.

At three o'clock, some 350 ministers and gentlemen assembled at dinner, in two separate parties, at Radley's Hotel. The Rev. James Hill presided. The Rev. Thomas Binney said grace; and after dinner the Rev. A. King, of Brighton, returned thanks. After the health of the Queen had been drunk, the chairman said he had one other sentiment to propose. They were all happy on that occasion to see amongst them one friend they had much missed at their last yearly meeting. The state of his health had obliged him to visit a distant country, and they had all followed him with earnest prayers for the Divine blessing. He should propose the health of their dear friend and brother, Mr. Binney. The name was received with loud and prolonged cheers. Mr. Binney responded in a pleasant, lively speech, and was followed by the Rev. J. Beazley, from Australia, and by the Rev. R. Sewell from Londonderry.

The adjourned meeting was held on Friday, at the Poultry Chapel, Cheapside; the Rev. W. Hill, of Richmond, in the chair. A large number of ministers and friends of the Union were present, amongst whom were the Revs. Dr. Halley, Dr. Morton Brown, Dr. J. Campbell, Dr. Urwick, A. Fraser, T. James, R. Stephens, H. Allon, T. Binney, J. Graham, John Hall, J. H. Wilson, A. Jack, J. A. Henderson, C. Dukes, Kewer Williams, W. Owen, J. G. Miall, James Smith, A. King, J. H. Harrison, R. Sewell; Mr. T. East, Mr. R. B. Thompson, &c., &c.

Prayers having been offered up by the Rev. R. Skinner and the Rev. H. Tarrant,

The Rev. Dr. URWICK read a paper on the recent religious awakening in Ireland. He considered the physical defects of the revival, and contended that similar results had been known to follow the

preaching of Whitfield and Wesley. The number who had been awokened and brought to God might be estimated at above a thousand. Among other results of the awakening was the multiplication of endeavours to spread the Scriptures, the numerous prayer-meetings now held in Ireland, and the strong increase in the desire for instruction in the Scripture. The Hibernian Bible Society sold twice their usual number of Bibles in Ulster last year, besides upwards of 30,000 copies being circulated by the Edinburgh Bible Society.

The Rev. ALEXANDER KING, of Brighton, then moved:—

That this assembly presents to the Rev. Dr. Urwick its cordial thanks for the valuable and encouraging paper he has now read, in reference to the recent religious awakening in Ireland, and requests him to place it at the disposal of the committee for publication; and, at the same time, it expresses heartfelt thankfulness to God for the gracious baptism of the Holy Spirit on the people of Ireland, and would earnestly hope that the good work will be carried on and extended in that land till its entire population shall be brought into a condition of submission to the authority and Gospel of the Lord Jesus Christ.

He trusted the day had come when the Church of England would do its utmost in behalf of their brethren in Ireland.

The Rev. R. GARNET seconded the resolution, which was supported by the Rev. Mr. Russell, the Rev. J. Graham, and the Rev. R. Sewell (of Londonderry), who said that the number who had been awokened had been estimated at 10,000; and he considered the number had been under-estimated by Dr. Urwick.

The resolution was then put and carried unanimously.

The Rev. J. MULLINS then moved:—

That this meeting desires to record its humble and hearty thanks to God for that measure of the spirit of grace and supplication which he was pleased to pour upon the universal church in the delightful prayer-meetings held in relation to Christian missions at the commencement of this year. And whereas two proposals have been adopted by the conference recently held at Liverpool, that the first week of June, 1860, should be set apart as a week of special prayer on behalf of all Christian missions at home and abroad, and that on the Sabbath following that week of prayer, the ministers of all churches should be respectfully invited specially to bring the claims of work of missions before the people of their charge—it is resolved that this assembly has heard of these proposals with much pleasure; that it gives its cordial approval; commands it to the ministers and members of our Congregational churches, trusting in holding such a meeting an enlarged measure of the Holy Spirit may be poured upon all the churches of Christ throughout the world, and that they may experience benefits far exceeding those derived from the meetings of the present year.

The Rev. F. STEPHENS seconded the resolution, which was supported by the Rev. T. Hill and others, and then carried unanimously.

The Rev. R. MACBETH, of Hammersmith, was of opinion that the employment of a portion of the newspaper press of the denomination, for the purpose of creating suspicion regarding the evangelical character of the teaching of certain of their young ministers, tended more than aught else to prevent the presence among their churches of that spirit of religious life which it was so desirable to possess. (Hear, hear.) This spirit of uncharitableness and distrust ought to be wholly disconcentrated by the union. (Cheers.) While there was true living faith there would be sure to be diversity of expression. It had always been so, and must in the nature of things continue to be so. He totally denied the allegations which some had made that any recognised Congregational minister was teaching unsound doctrine. [We hope to give a fuller report of Mr. Macbeth's speech in our next number.]

The Rev. SAMUEL MARTIN, of Westminster, who was received with loud cheers, in the course of a somewhat long speech, delivered with an extraordinary degree of earnestness and feeling, said his heart had been so full of what had occurred at the Bible Society's meeting, that he should be glad to relieve it in speech. He must give vent in some way to his feelings, in order to be able to preach on Sunday. It had happened to himself to be one of the speakers at the Bible meeting at Exeter Hall, and he was followed by a well-known clergyman from Birmingham, who said there were many dissenting churches that were sighing and crying for the Gospel, but could not find it because the ministers were not preaching it.

I think, Mr. Martin continued, that the chairman on that occasion (Lord Shaftesbury) should have called the speaker to order, for it was not the question before the meeting. On being called to order by the meeting, the speaker referred, in justification of his remarks, to our late venerated friend, John Angell James. Now, when I have heard that beloved and honoured man speak with distrust of any of our younger ministers, I have always said to him in private, and he invariably listened to me with that kindness which characterised him, "It is your infirmity. (Hear, hear.) It is almost the only thing connected with you that makes my heart sad. (Hear, hear.) It is just like your distrust of your health." Our honoured friend always thought his health was failing, even when he was in perfect vigour. His distrust of his younger brethren arose from the same cause. (Hear, hear.) But he never spoke—and to his honour be it said—he never spoke thus without there playing over his countenance the deep grief of his heart. (Cries of "Hear, hear.") It was a heart-sorrow with him. I looked in Canon Miller's face for the sadness, and I tell you I went home ill because I did not see it. (Cries of "Hear, hear.") I was obliged to leave the meeting, and spent a wretched night, just because I saw it possible for a professed Christian and a minister of Christ to talk of a minister not preaching the Gospel without sadness in his heart. (Hear, hear.) There was a cold marble face that almost crushed my soul. (Hear, hear.) Why, if we are not preaching the Gospel, just see the heavy curse which rest on you and me. "If I or an angel from heaven preach any other gospel than that which ye have received," says St. Paul, "let him be accursed." I say the charge of murder is nothing compared with the charge brought against a minister of Christ when it is said that he does

not preach the Gospel. There is not a devil in hell that is doing so much mischief as the man who professes to preach the Gospel, but does not preach it. (Loud cheers.) I say therefore, that no more solemn charge could be brought against a body of men, than the charge brought on the platform of the Bible Society, by Canon Miller, of Birmingham, against our younger brethren in the ministry. (Renewed applause.) Whether he had any personal reference I do not know—I do not care. (Hear, hear.) I have learned to look my Saviour in the face, and ask, "What is thy will? Dost thou approve me?" (Hear.) While I do value the esteem of my brethren—and God has given me a share of it that fills me with perfect astonishment; yet they will forgive me when I say that I try to work independently of it. (Hear, hear.) If there were any personal references, I can forget it and forgive it; but I am concerned for our churches, because I believe that our church polity is one of God's great instruments for the establishment of Christ's kingdom. I look, therefore, with extreme sadness on anything that weakens our influence in this country. It is of the most sacred kind. Now for a man to stand on the platform of a public society and say we are not preaching the Gospel, is to entirely undermine our influence, and to take away that which is our chief strength. If there be amongst us men who are not preaching the Gospel, I call upon the churches over which they preside to request their withdrawal. Where are they? (Cheers.) Then there are the county associations. If there be men connected with them not preaching the Gospel, I call upon the associations to expel them. If there be connected with the Congregational Board, or with this Union, men who are not preaching the Gospel, the board should withdraw from them, and the Union should withdraw from them. (Hear, hear.) It should be impossible for men suspected to continue amongst us. They should retire, and be expelled. It is high time that we should deal with this thing. If I can exert any influence for this purpose it shall be fairly and thoroughly tested. (Loud and repeated cheers.) It is, I believe, nothing but a horrid, cursed ghost, but it is doing infinite mischief. (Loud cheers.) If we cannot find the men who are not preaching the Gospel let us at once deny the charge, and take every public opportunity of declaring that the ministers of our denomination are loyal and faithful to their Saviour. (Loud cheers.)

At the close of Mr. Martin's speech the assembly immediately terminated its proceedings.

#### CONGREGATIONAL BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The annual public meeting of this association, established for the advocacy and support of voluntary religious education, was held on Wednesday evening, at the Congregational Library, Blomfield-street. The chair was taken at half-past six o'clock, by Mr. S. Morley, the chairman of the board.

The Rev. J. UNWIN then read the report, from which the following is an abstract:—

Eighty-three reports had been received from male teachers, ninety-four from female teachers, stating that 6,990 were receiving instruction from the former, and 6,352 from the latter. Allowing for schools from which no reports had been received, and for irregular attendance, the total number under instruction would be 16,000. Grants had been made for school materials to twenty-two schools in the country. There were forty students at present in Homerton College. During the past year thirty-eight had been resident in the institution, and, having completed their course, had been appointed to schools. The fees received from the model and practising schools had amounted to 441l. 18s. 9d., and 126l. 4s. 5d. had been paid by the scholars for books and materials. The board during the past half-year had engaged the services of the Rev. J. Thomas, B.A., of Zion Chapel, London, to visit and inspect the schools conducted on its principles, and to hold meetings wherever practicable. They had received the following legacies:—From the late Mr. Latham, Epping, 450l.; James Anderson, Leeds, 30l.; Timothy Hughes, London, for many years a faithful servant of the board, 5l. Several of the teachers trained at Homerton were now in foreign service. During the last year, three left for Peelton, South Africa. From a report of that station, furnished by Dr. Tidman, it appeared that they were going on in the most satisfactory manner possible. From the report furnished by the Rev. J. Thomas, it appeared that during the past year he had visited twenty-six towns, in all parts of the kingdom, and had opportunities of comparing the schools in which the Government grants were taken, and in which the pupil-teacher system was adopted; and he said that our schools would suffer no loss by comparison with them. There was not that anxiety to "cram" which might be met with in other schools, where the success of each year depends upon the public examination; but he noticed that with many of the teachers trained at Homerton, a thoroughness in the teacher which was highly satisfactory.

The CHAIRMAN then read the financial report, stating that the gross income for the past year was 1,920l. 14s. 4d. The expenditure, 1,667l. 12s. 5d., leaving a balance of 253l. 1s. 11d. The school fund showed a total receipt of 193l. 9s. 2d. For grants to 22 schools, 96l. 10s. 9d., leaving a balance in hand of 96l. 18s. 5d.

The Rev. Mr. CHAPMAN, of Chester, moved, and the Rev. CLEMENT DUKES seconded, the adoption of the report, which was unanimously agreed to.

The Rev. Dr. FERGUSON moved the second resolution, as follows:—

That this meeting views with alarm the rapid growth of the Parliamentary grant administered by the Committee of Privy Council on Education, and on the following grounds renews its protest against this appropriation of public money:—

1. The Committee of Privy Council on Education is a branch of the executive almost uncontrolled in the exercise of its power, and the expenditure of the resources placed at its disposal.

2. The system of the Privy Council is encumbered by serious difficulties in relation to the moral and religious training of the young. It makes the teaching of religion obligatory, thus violating the principles of those who repudiate the receipt of money raised by taxation in support of the Christian religion, and it equally aids every variety of religious creed; setting aside the supremacy of truth, and creating a precedent for bringing all forms of religious teaching under State-pay.

3. The reports of her Majesty's inspectors of schools furnish indisputable proof that a large number of children are obtain-

ing education at the public expense whose parents are quite able to pay its entire cost.

4. The training of teachers has been made entirely gratuitous—an arrangement found unnecessary when the remuneration of the teacher was much lower than at the present time, making the teacher an exception to all other classes in the community, who by personal sacrifice have to qualify themselves for the professions they propose to follow.

5. The Capitation Grant, an item of expenditure of necessity susceptible of great expansion, is open to special objections; because it is most readily obtained where it is least wanted; is directly calculated to keep down the school fees, thus relieving parents who are able to pay larger amounts; and, according to the testimony of the late Principal Inspector of Schools, has contributed very slightly, if at all, to the extension or improvement of popular instruction.

6. The present system is incapable of any considerable extension without a large increase of the Parliamentary grant; since, in order to extend the area of its operations, the terms now insisted on must be relaxed, and past experience proves that a relaxation to meet special cases leads inevitably to a general change. Every attempt, therefore, to render the Government scheme coextensive with the community, tends to the establishment of a system entirely supported from the public funds.

Mr. BAINES, M.P., in seconding the resolution, after speaking at some length with regard to the educational grants, expressed his gratification at seeing that this year there was a diminution in those grants of 22,000l. He read a statement showing that 27,687 persons were supported by these grants from the public purse, and that the education grants supported a greater number of families than all the civil service commission combined.

The Rev. T. THOMAS moved the third resolution:—

That this meeting is gratified to find, in the operations of the Congregational Board of Education, an illustration of the power of the voluntary principle; and entertains the conviction that this principle, if unfettered in its action, would, by its inherent energy, provide ample means for the instruction of the people, and, at the same time, develop a spirit of self-reliance and independence most essential to national prosperity—which was seconded by the Rev. J. B. PATON, of Sheffield.

The Rev. J. PARSONS, of York, moved that the thanks of the meeting be given to S. Morley, Esq., and to Mr. W. Rutt, the secretary. It was seconded by Mr. BAINES, and unanimously carried.

The proceedings then terminated.

#### ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL.

The 102nd anniversary of this valuable charity was celebrated on Wednesday evening at the London Tavern. The chair was taken by Frank Crossley, Esq., M.P., supported by about eighty of the friends and supporters of the institution. The chairman having given "The Queen," proceeded to give "Prince Albert and the rest of the Royal family." On the Prince Consort he passed a glowing eulogy for the zeal and energy with which his Royal Highness had promoted the late and was promoting the contemplated exhibition. With respect to the Prince of Wales, he remarked that during the childhood of his Royal Highness the Queen had subscribed 250l. a year for him, but now that he approached something like manhood his Royal Highness commenced subscribing for himself, and had added another 250l., making 750l. in the year from the Royal family. The toast was received with great enthusiasm. The abstract of the 102nd annual report showed that the school at Maitland-park, Haverstock-hill, had been remarkably healthy during the year, not one death having occurred. The children were making satisfactory progress. The number in the school in April last was 263, 48 had left during the year, and 25 had been elected in November, 2 had been admitted by presentation, and 7 by purchase. The number of candidates at present on the list was—Boys, 188; girls, 86; total, 274. With reference to the new building it appeared that the contracts were entered into and the works commenced in July. The expectation was that the works would be completed in October last. With respect to funds, it appeared that the centenary fund last year had produced 2,211l. 0s. 11d., making the total receipts, to Dec. 31, 8,678l. 7s. 1d. Deducting all expenses, a balance remained, at the above date, of 7,245l. 8s. 8d., and 900l. had been received since. In consequence of this prosperous state of the charity the committee determined upon admitting ten additional children, which would involve an additional expense of 1,000l. per annum. There would be room for 160 extra children in the new building, and with sufficient funds the committee hoped to see it filled. The legacies during the year had been 497l. 1s. 8d., including 200l. from Mr. John Fry, a former scholar, and who ever since 1827 had been an annual visitor to the dinner. The Old Scholars' Association had subscribed 60 guineas. In honour of Mr. Fry's bequest an annual gift of 2l. 10s. was to be added to the outfit of the best boy, who was to be called "the Fry scholar." The chairman, in proposing the toast of the evening, recapitulated the above facts, and gave an interesting outline of the origin and progress of the institution. A hundred years ago the school was founded merely as a working-school in Hoxton, education not being thought of. At length the boys petitioned for arithmetic, and after a grave debate and protracted reference to a sub-committee it was at last determined that the pupils might go as far as addition. (Laughter.) The next thing he found was the fabrication of a curious Persian carpet by the pupils—very curious he imagined it must have been, and made by some now lost process; and ever since the institution had been gradually progressing to its present efficiency. The chairman concluded with an earnest appeal to the benevolence of the company. The children were introduced, and were loudly applauded in some part-singing with which they favoured the company. Their appearance was most gratifying, whether as regarded health, cleanliness, or deportment. The subscriptions amounted to 900l.

(For remainder of Anniversaries see page 392.)

## Postscript.

Wednesday, May 16, 1860.

## LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

## GARIBALDI'S EXPEDITION.

The confidential friends of Garibaldi in this country have received, through the committee at Genoa, the following despatch from Garibaldi's headquarters:—

"We have disembarked at Marsala, in Sicily. We had great dangers to surmount."

TURIN, May 14.

During the landing at Marsala four persons were killed. It appears that arms and ammunition were disembarked. Other arms, coming from the Levant, were landed several days before on the southern coast.

MARSEILLES, May 14.

Letters from Naples to the 12th inst. state that on Thursday last a demonstration took place at Palermo. An immense crowd assembled, shouting, "Viva Italia! Viva Emmanuele! Viva Napoleone!" Women of the highest standing excited the men and insulted the soldiers, who fired several shots. The garrison had been ordered to remain in their barracks. Fresh reinforcements are about to be despatched. A proclamation had been published, signed by the Governor of Sicily, Prince Castelcicala, stating that, in view of the grave and sanguinary misdeeds and of the plundering which had taken place at Cemina, Petralia, Scattone, Caccamo, Vicari, and Porticillo, the carrying or detention of arms by any bands is prohibited.

NAPLES, May 12.

Great military movements and preparations are being made. The King and the Royal family have gone to Portici, where a great number of troops are assembled.

## AGITATION IN FLORENCE.

FLORENCE (via Marseilles), May 12.

The garrison of Florence has been reinforced by troops summoned by telegraph from the frontier. The National Guard has been called out. Great agitation prevails. Several placards, bearing inscriptions, "Ferdinand for ever!" "Our Second Leopold for ever!" have been posted up by some partisans of the ex-Grand Duke, to whom rumour attributes an intention of attempting the recovery of his power, taking advantage of the agitation created by the expedition of Garibaldi. A Peter's pence subscription has been opened at Florence, Leghorn, Bologna, and Ravenna. A section of the clergy of Florence has refused to chant a Te Deum, as ordered by the authorities. A Te Deum will be chanted notwithstanding.

## FRANCE.

PARIS, May 15.

The *Presse* has received a second *avertissement* for an article which appeared in that journal on the 13th inst., signed "Solar," representing France as an accomplice of the foreign coalition which overthrew the First Empire. The warning states that this article is a calumny on the country and is wounding to the national feeling.

The *Opinion Nationale* has opened a subscription for the defenders of Italian independence.

The *Pays* announces that the Grand Duke Nicholas was received by the Emperor this morning.

## PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, May 15,

In to-day's sitting of the Chamber of Deputies the Government project for an extraordinary credit of 9½ millions of thalers, with the amendment of the committee to add the words "for temporarily placing the army upon a war footing," has been agreed to by 315 against 2 votes.

## RUSSIA.

ODESSA, May 15.

The Russian Government has collected near Nicolaieff a great number of transport ships, among which are many merchant steamers.

MUNICH, May 15.

It is stated on reliable information that Russia has demanded a conference of the Great Powers to investigate the question whether Turkey has fulfilled the obligations undertaken by the treaty of 1856, in regard to the Christians in the Ottoman Empire.

## PIEDMONT.

TURIN, May 15.

The members of the Chamber of Deputies, in their committees, have commenced the examination of the treaty of cession of Savoy and Nice to France. The members of the Opposition have signified their intention to ask for an adjournment of the discussion, and will make proposals to that effect to the Chamber. The Parliamentary committee will demand further explanations from the Ministry. The commissioners who have been appointed are favourable to Government.

## THE PAPAL STATES.

ROME (via Marseilles), May 12.

A party of Irish volunteers have arrived at Ancona. It is positive that the King of Naples has sent 5,000,000f. to the Pope, as a loan, bearing no interest. 1,500,000f., the produce of the Peter's pence collected in England and America, were yesterday transmitted to the treasury of the Pope.

A rise of 7f. has taken place in Roman Consols during the last week.

A Pontifical corvette has brought eight cannon, the gift of the Duchess of Parma. Other cannon, the gifts of other princes, are expected.

It has been asserted here in some quarters, but on no stated authority whatever, that several thousand Romagnols have threatened to enter the Marches, in order to prevent the concentration of Papal troops.

## AMERICA.

The proceedings of the National Democratic Convention at Charleston monopolised attention. A regular disruption occurred on the 30th ultimo, the immediate cause being the adoption, by a vote of 165 to 138, of the "platform," reported by a minority of the committee on the subject.

On the 1st inst., after adopting a resolution requiring 202 votes (two-thirds of the number forming the convention) as the minimum number to effect a nomination, the convention proceeded to ballot for a candidate for the presidency. The result of the first ballot was as follows:—Douglas, 145½; Guthrie, 36½; Dickinson, 7; Lane, 6; Hunter, 42; Davis, 1; Tonsey, 2½; Pierce, 1; Johnson, 12. Eleven other ballots were afterwards taken, without material alterations, the twelfth and last standing as follows:—Douglas, 150½; Guthrie, 39½; Davis, 1½; Lane, 6; Hunter, 38; Dickinson, 4; Johnson, 12.

It is asserted that the supporters of Douglas were quite satisfied with the secession, believing that the seceders do not represent the popular sentiments in the South.

The latest despatch, via Halifax, states that the regular convention unable to elect a candidate for the presidency, had adjourned till the 18th of June, then to reassemble at Baltimore.

## YESTERDAY'S PARLIAMENT.

## INDIAN AFFAIRS.

In the House of Lords, the Marquis of Clanricarde moved for a despatch from Mr. H. Lushington to the Commissioner of the Nuddea district, dated 23rd October, 1859, relating to the treatment of natives by European planters in India, together with the report of Mr. Reid to the Lieutenant-Governor, referred to in that despatch. In the course of his speech, the noble marquis referred to and justified the recall of Sir C. Trevelyan.

The Earl of Ellenborough suggested that the Governor-General and Council of India should have a power of passing measures at any moment, and also the power of taking the opinion of an efficient consultative council on all measures affecting native laws or customs. He also expressed his deep regret at the loss that the recall of Sir C. Trevelyan would inflict on India.

The Duke of Argyll promised to produce the papers required, and asserted that the present form of the Indian Legislative Council had been settled after mature consideration.

Lord Stanley of Alderley presented a petition from the inhabitants of Calcutta, entering into the condition of the finances of India, and praying for an equalisation of expenditure and revenue.

The Public Improvements Bill and the Common Lodging Houses (Ireland) Bill passed through committee.

The house adjourned at a quarter past seven.

## ALLEGED FRENCH DESIGNS.

In the House of Commons, in answer to Mr. Griffith, Lord J. Russell said that no intimation had been made to Lord Cowley officially or privately that in case of any territorial alteration in Southern Italy, France would claim further territorial compensation for herself.

## RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

In answer to Mr. J. Locke, Lord J. Russell said that he had no information that Russia had concentrated a considerable army on the Pruth, and that the Ottoman government had assembled a corps d'armée at Widdin. He had received a dispatch from Sir J. Crampton stating that Prince Gortschakoff had assembled the representatives of all the powers except Turkey, and had stated that the condition of the Christians in Turkey was every day becoming less supportable, and that his government hoped to obtain the concurrence of the other powers, and would make a strong remonstrance to Turkey on the subject. He had also received a despatch from Lord Cowley, who stated that he had been told by M. Thouvenel, that if any proceedings were taken in the matter, they ought to be taken not by Russia alone or united with France, but by the five great powers.

## THE DERBY DAY.

In answer to Mr. E. James, Lord Palmerston said it was his intention to move the adjournment of the House for the Derby-day (next Wednesday).

## PUBLIC PLAYGROUNDS.

Mr. Slaney moved a resolution, to the effect that it was expedient that Government or Parliament should take steps to inquire how best adequate open spaces in the vicinity of our increasing populous towns, as public walks and places of exercise and recreation, may be provided and secured; and to encourage and direct efforts by private subscriptions, voluntary rates, or public grants, to carry out such objects. Sir G. C. Lewis thought no advantage would be gained by the present motion. The motion was negatived.

## THE NUDE MODEL.

Lord Haddo moved that the exhibition in schools of art of females wholly unclothed ought not to receive the sanction of a public grant of money to the

schools in which such practice is adopted. Rejected by 147 to 32.

## TURNPIKE TOLLS.

Mr. Alcock moved for a royal commission to inquire as to some means to be substituted for the present mode of maintaining the turnpike roads and bridges in England and Wales by tolls. Sir G. C. Lewis opposed the motion, which, on a division, was lost by 78 to 12.

## THE GUNBOATS.

Sir C. Napier moved for returns of the names of the gun and mortar boats with the short bolts and the names of the builders, and of those now fit for service. In the course of his observations he stated that an American shipowner had told him, that from his personal knowledge there could be turned out in Toulon in a fortnight a fleet of twenty sail of the line, and there could be collected 30,000 seamen and numerous transports in the same time.

Lord C. Paget said that the Admiralty had no desire to screen the offending contractors; so far from that, before the defects in the gunboats were known to the public the Admiralty had taken steps to punish any persons against whom proof could be obtained. It would not be fair when this matter was "sub judice" to mention the names, as he was asked; nor was it possible to give a return of the boats fit for service.

## THE LATE PRIZE-FIGHT.

Lord Lovaine, in moving for correspondence between the Home-office and the directors of the South Eastern Railway Company relating to the conveyance of persons intending to commit a breach of the law, drew attention to the course taken by the company on the occasion of the late prize-fight, and their complicity in the breach of the law which took place, urging that means ought to be taken to prevent two or three thousand ruffians being thrown at any time into any quiet and respectable neighbourhood.

Lord Palmerston, in granting the motion, protested against the exaggerations with which the motion had been introduced, which implied that three thousand banditti had committed all kinds of outrages in some unoffending neighbourhood. No doubt a prize-fight was technically illegal, but the persons who attended it were not necessarily engaged in promoting a breach of the peace, whatever difference of opinion there might be as to the taste which led them to such an exhibition. He could not see that those persons were guilty of a more illegal act than a crowd which assembled to see a balloon ascent.

Lord Lovaine protested against the countenance given to prize-fights from the Treasury bench.

Remarks in the same sense were made by several hon. members.

Colonel Dickson, however, vindicated Lord Palmerston's love of manly sports, and highly eulogised the participants (especially the Englishman) in the late fight, and objected to legislation for putting down such pursuits.

## IRISH LAND IMPROVEMENT BILL.

On the motion for the second reading of the Tenure and Improvement of Land (Ireland) Bill, Sir J. Walsh moved its rejection. Mr. McGuire expressed his desire that the bill should be passed, but in a much amended form. Mr. George also assented to the second reading, but with a view to its being altered in its future stages. After addresses from Mr. Pollard-Urquhart and Mr. Dawson, both agreeing to the second reading, the O'Donoghue moved the adjournment of the debate, which, after a short discussion, was arranged.

The Landlord and Tenant (Ireland) Bill was read a second time.

The other orders were disposed of, and the House adjourned.

## THE REPEAL OF THE PAPER-DUTY.

The meeting at St. Martin's Hall, last night, to protest against the threatened interference of the Tory party in the House of Lords with the constitutional rights of the House of Commons, as foreshadowed in the amendment for the repeal of the paper-duty, of which Lord Monteagle has given notice, was one of the most effective demonstrations ever held in the metropolis, whether regard be had to the ability of the speeches, or to the numbers, enthusiasm, or respectability of the audience. Mr. Sergeant Parry, who presided, was supported by five or six members of Parliament, and many other gentlemen of political influence. Mr. Bright's reception was a perfect ovation, the demonstrations of enthusiasm being again and again renewed. It is scarcely necessary to add that the resolutions and petition which stigmatised Lord Monteagle's motion as a proposal to usurp the privileges of the House of Commons, were adopted by acclamation. This meeting will, we hope, satisfy those noble lords who are disposed to support Lord Derby, that the people are not in a temper to be trifled with, and that discretion on their part would be the better part of valour.—*Morning Star.*

## MARK LANE.—THIS DAY.

Both from Essex and Kent, only a limited supply of wheat was on offer in to-day's market. The attendance of buyers was very moderate; nevertheless, both red and white qualities changed hands somewhat steadily, at Monday's currencies. The demand for foreign wheat was by no means active. Importers, however, were very firm, and extreme rates were realised in every instance. Floating cargoes were a dull sale. For barley, the inquiry was much less active; nevertheless, the quotations were supported. The malt trade was tolerably healthy, at previous rates. We have to report a good consumptive demand for oats, at fully Monday's improvements in value. Both beans and peas commanded extreme quotations, and flour was steady in price.

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## The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 16, 1860.

## SUMMARY.

THE successful landing of Garibaldi in Sicily introduces a new element into continental politics, and foreshadows grave complications in Italy. There is no doubt that the Sardinian Government did their utmost, short of the use of force, to prevent the organisation of the expedition, and have incurred great unpopularity by their resolution to prevent Garibaldi being reinforced by fresh volunteers from Northern Italy. It appears that the principal Powers have protested against the invasion of Sicily by Garibaldi as an infraction of neutrality—Russia using very strong language, France milder, and England adopting the language of friendly remonstrance. What part France will take in the new crisis that has arisen is the predominant question in every mind. It is remarkable that the French Government papers have ceased to speak of Garibaldi as a filibuster and pirate, admit the possibility of his eventual success, and hint at further demands for territorial "compensation" on the part of France, as a counterpoise to the aggrandisement of Victor Emmanuel. The Paris *Presse*, of Saturday, points out that the Imperial Government have no idea of permitting a "danger" to France to be created, through "this new aggrandisement of an ambitious neighbour." The *Presse* sees, therefore, in the Sicilian movement, "either a complication dangerous to the peace of the world, or imminent prejudice to the interests and dignity of France." But the more official journals strongly urge that in the event of a revolution in Naples, France and England should adopt a common line of action; and there can be little doubt, whatever events may happen in Italy, the two Western Powers will and must again act in concert.

The appearance of the brother of the Czar in Paris, and the formal complaint of the Russian Minister in St. Petersburg to the representatives of foreign Powers, that the condition of the Christians in the Turkish dominions was every day becoming less supportable, that his Government hoped to obtain the concurrence of the other Powers, and would make a strong remonstrance to Turkey upon the subject, has occasioned a fear that the Eastern question is about to be re-opened. The French Government, it appears, so far agrees with the Cabinet of St. Petersburg as to believe that the time is come, not for a joint remonstrance from France and Russia, but for the combined action of the five great Powers. There are some indications that Russia is not averse to use other than diplomatic means for attaining her objects in Turkey, and that some provinces of that empire are ripe for revolt. It is remarkable that at the time when the Czar was taking up the cause of the Christians of Turkey, Lord Stratford, the hereditary opponent of Russian policy, should also have been stating their grievances in the House of Lords.

Lord Derby's declaration in the Upper House, on Thursday last, of his resolution to "do everything in his power" to bring about the rejection of the Paper-duty Repeal Bill, has provoked a storm of public indignation that must satisfy his friends of the huge blunder he has committed. Last night the first of a series of meetings was held at St. Martin's Hall, "to protest against the usurpation proposed by Lord Derby to the

House of Lords, in the retention of the tax on paper, independent of the House of Commons and the Crown." As a demonstration the meeting was entirely successful. The Chairman, Mr. Serjeant Parry, hinted to the Upper Chamber the serious nature of the contest they were inviting, and warned them that if the House of Lords, which was an obvious anomaly among the institutions of a free country, ventured to usurp any of the privileges of the House of Commons or of the people, the days of hereditary legislation were numbered. Mr. Bright spoke with great solemnity and with more than ordinary moderation, and we have no doubt that his weighty speech will arouse public attention to the importance of the issue at stake. It may suit the *Times* to make light of the meeting in St. Martin's Hall, and to "damn with faint praise" the Paper-duty Repeal Bill, but we are persuaded that last night's meeting, and those that are to follow at Manchester, Birmingham, and elsewhere, will strengthen the hands of the Government in resisting the dictation of the House of Lords on Monday next.

A considerable portion of our space is still taken up with reports of the May meetings. In connexion with the London Missionary Society, the intelligence from Central Africa, and of the new turn of events in Madagascar, will be read with deep interest. It would appear from what is stated elsewhere that the Home Missionary Society, under its new management, has been organised into a very useful institution, and been made to assume a position that entitles it to the increasing support of the advocates of aggressive Christianity. The report of the Ragged School Union exhibits the practical benefits that are now flowing from these institutions in the metropolis, and, combined with the statements of the City Mission, lead to the belief that the various secular and religious agencies in operation have never exhibited such marked success as during the past year. In our report of the meeting of the Congregational Union, the remarks of the Revs. J. R. Campbell, R. Macbeth, and S. Martin, will specially excite attention. The first indicates the new shape into which the anti-State-Church question is being moulded; the second has courageously and solemnly advised his brethren in the ministry to cease to afford their countenance and support to any of those agencies which seem to have devoted themselves to the creation and perpetuation of an atmosphere of suspicion and distrust, in which neither faith, hope, nor charity, can survive; and the last has spoken out his mind on the caricature Canon Miller has given of the state of religious opinion in the Congregational body.

## THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer is the hero of the Session. Lord John Russell occasionally rises into prominence, and Lord Palmerston now and then exercises his supremacy—but the Minister who employs and guides the House is Mr. Gladstone. His Budget (which Sir Francis Baring, we believe, characterised as an "ambitious Budget," with the guilt of originating a parallel to which the right hon. Whig financier will never be charged, and which Englishmen are not disposed to visit with severity in the present case,) the totality of which was accepted with enthusiasm, necessarily opened the way to a formidable batch of measures, every one of which had to pass through the preliminary form of a Committee and a Report, and afterwards to be carried through its successive stages in the shape of a Bill. Mr. Gladstone, therefore, has had his hands full—and, indefatigable himself, keeps the House well provided with work. Upon none of his measures—not excepting the Paper-duties Repeal Bill—has the right hon. gentleman encountered severer opposition than that with which his Wine Licenses Bill has been met. The advocates of total abstinence, the formidable host of publicans, the county magistrates, and what for want of a more convenient word, but not in the way of reproach, we must designate the Sabbatarians, have all had their several grounds of complaint against this measure, either in principle, or in reference to some of its important details—and the Chancellor of the Exchequer has had hard work to fight his way through Committee. Probably no other man in Parliament could have commanded such uniform success. On no essential feature of his scheme has he suffered defeat. Here and there he has wisely staved off opposition by accepting modifications—but, on the whole, he has prevailed on the House to save his measures from mutilation. He has certainly acted with discretion in abandoning for the present his Newspaper Conveyance Bill.

It would be far from interesting to our readers were we to follow the Wine Licenses Bill

through all its adventures and encounters in Committee. Mr. Hardy wished to arm the police with power to enter refreshment-houses which were not licensed, but which were opened between nine at night and five in the morning—but was shown by Mr. Henley that the amendment was unnecessary. Alderman Salomons, on the other hand, proposed to exempt all such houses not kept open after nine o'clock at night from liability to the visits of the police—but, after discussion, withdrew the proposal. Not a little merriment was wasted on the proper mode of defining "foreign wine"—and of distinguishing English wine from spirit. But the most important amendment was pressed by Mr. Baines, whose object was to prevent the new refreshment-houses to be licensed under the provisions of this Bill, from being opened on Sundays. His arguments were that the Commission appointed to inquire into the working of the Act which closed public-houses in Scotland on Sundays had not yet reported, but would most likely record their high approval of that Act—that the effect of the Bill would be to deprive thousands of pastrycooks and other tradesmen of the opportunity of attending to their religious duties—that it would throw peculiar temptations in the way of children—that it would infringe on the domestic habits of the people on the Lord's-day—and that it would generally tend to break down the sanctity of the Sabbath. He pointed out, however, that he did not intend by his amendment to make any general alteration of the law with respect to the opening of pastry-cooks' shops and other refreshment-houses on the Lord's-day—but only to restrict those places which would be converted under this Bill into wine-shops. Mr. Villiers put the case on the other side. The law, as it stands, allows the opening of refreshment-houses on Sundays, allows the selling of wine in public-houses on Sundays, allows people to send to a public-house for wine, and drink it elsewhere on Sundays—allows men even to get ardent spirits on Sundays. The only effect of the restriction proposed by Mr. Baines, he argued, would be to drive those who would buy drink on the Lord's-day to the public-houses "where ardent spirits are sold." The Chancellor of the Exchequer declined to go into the general question of the expediency of putting some further restraints on the opening of public-houses on the Sabbath—but he urged the House not to establish a distinction which, so far as it could operate, would operate in favour of the less desirable and reputable class of places for physical refreshment. The amendment was rejected by a majority of thirty-five. All the remaining clauses of the Bill were subsequently agreed to—but the new clauses, which are always taken after the original ones have been disposed of, were not entirely got through when the Chairman reported progress.

A little incident occurred during the progress of this measure which illustrates the extreme jealousy with which the House of Commons watches over its customary forms in dealing with fiscal matters, and may serve as a warning to the Lords to beware how they trench upon the privileges and established habits of the Commons in regard to money bills. It has been an invariable custom to defer reporting what has been done in Committees of Ways and Means, Supply, &c., until the following day. On Thursday night, Mr. Gladstone obtained the sanction of a Committee of Ways and Means to a resolution—which resolution the Chairman of Committees informed him he might, if it were more convenient, move to be reported "forthwith." Accordingly Mr. Gladstone explained his motive to the House, who saw no objection, and the report was accordingly put by the Speaker and adopted. On the next evening Mr. Bouvierie called the attention of the House to the irregularity, and elicited from all parties a confession that they had sinned against form. The question was how to retreat from the position with grace, and yet give no ground for drawing the inadvertence into a precedent. So on Monday night, Lord Palmerston moved a resolution to the effect that the report accepted on the preceding evening was "null and void," and that it should be presented in accordance with form on the morrow. We are not prepared to sneer at this scrupulous adherence to established modes of dealing with fiscal matters in Parliament—but if the House of Commons is thus vigilant over its own customs and rules of business, how will it be likely to view a violation of them by the Lords, should that noble assembly be persuaded by Lords Montague and Derby to throw out the Paper-duties Repeal Bill?

We have not much else to record. The attempt made on Wednesday to refer the Bleaching and Dyeing Works Bill to a Select Committee, after eliciting a very smart discussion, and drawing from Sir James Graham a confession that the Factory Bill which he had vehemently opposed, had worked well, and upset all his prophecies of evil respecting it, was defeated by a considerable

majority. Our rotten gun-boats for which we paid so handsomely formed the theme of a lively, but irregular debate on Friday. An animated conversation also took place on the recall of Sir Charles Trevelyan, Governor of Madras, for the indiscretion of appealing from the Council of Calcutta, to public opinion, European and Native, against Mr. Wilson's new scheme of taxation; and it brought out an unusual concurrence of testimony to his ability, integrity, and official success, as also to the unfortunate necessity of protesting against his breach of subordination by removing him from his post. The week, however, has been one of business rather than debate—the Government nights having been chiefly devoted to the Wine Licenses Bill, and the independent members' nights having produced less topics of interest than is usual at an earlier period of the Session.

#### THE LORDS AND THE PAPER-DUTIES REPEAL BILL.

LORD MONTEAGLE has given notice that on the motion for the second reading of the Paper-duties Repeal Bill, he will move an amendment for its rejection. Lord Derby has declared his intention of doing his utmost to make such amendment successful. If they are serious, the passing of the measure will be jeopardised. But are they serious? Do they mean anything beyond a strong protest? Are they thoroughly prepared to face the consequences of success?

No doubt, they possess the constitutional right of rejecting a money bill introduced by the responsible advisers of the Crown, and passed by the House of Commons, just as the Queen possesses the constitutional right of nullifying by her *veto* a measure which has received the assent of both Houses. It does not follow, however, that what is constitutional in form is constitutional also in spirit and practice. Further reflection may suffice to convince them that they could scarcely select a more unfavourable ground on which to bring the two Houses of Legislature into collision.

We are not learned in precedents, nor do we attach such immense importance to them as many do; but, in this case, it will certainly behove their lordships to be chary of deviating from ancient custom. For their own sakes, for the sake of the exceptional privileges which they enjoy, they ought to be able to point out more than one foot-print of their predecessors in justification of their course. Any innovation upon immemorial usage in matters relating to the taxation of the commonalty will be viewed with sensitive jealousy by the recognised guardians of the public purse, and can hardly be wisely hazarded except on a confident assurance of something approaching to unanimous support from without.

Had the Bill before them been one for *imposing* an obnoxious impost—one passed by the Commons in defiance of public remonstrance, the interposition of the Lords might have been excused—a strong sense of immediate relief might have seduced people into a temporary forgetfulness of the danger of the precedent. The Peers would, in such case, have acted as Tribunes of the people. But to throw out a bill introduced by the Queen's Government and ratified by the people's representatives, the object of which is a remission of a tax declared on all hands to be peculiarly objectionable, and admitted by the Commissioners of Inland Revenue to be "untenable," at least in its present shape, would be a stretch of power too monstrous, we confidently hope, for even the House of Peers to sanction. For to retain taxation is equivalent to imposing it—and to retain it in the face of a remission accorded by both Crown and Commons, is nothing less than taxing the people by the sole authority of the House of Lords. We cannot believe that a majority of that House will have the temerity to venture upon so perilous an experiment.

The project is all the more unreasonable, inasmuch as the deficiency to be created by the repeal of the Paper-duties has already been provided for by an augmentation of the Income-tax. The House of Commons have actually purchased the remission by adding a penny in the pound to an impost far from popular. Their lordships, by passing the Bill which legalises this augmentation, have made themselves parties to the bargain. Whether the original arrangement was wise or unwise, is not now the question. The question is, whether faith is to be kept with the public—whether those who have been parties to the arrangement so far as to accept the purchase money, are at liberty to repudiate the well-understood compact, and compel the Government to pocket the additional Income-tax, whilst they retain the Paper-duties. It will be very like "sharp practice" if they do—a trick of financial legerdemain wholly unworthy of either branch of the Imperial Legislature—a

barefaced cheat of which we cannot believe that the Lords will become guilty.

And what is the pretext? What but a predetermined resolution to maintain next year the extravagant outlay of this? The Lords affect to be unusually provident. Their views of finance extend far beyond those of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. They are already calculating the possible deficiency of 1861-62. They assume that our expenditure will remain at its present high level. They allow little or nothing for the expansion of trade. They appear to have no faith in anything but "cash in hand." They wish to preclude the very possibility of retrenchment. Yet, what have we to show in return for our lavish estimates? Mismanagement, waste, and an increasing sense of insecurity. Gun-boats that crumble beneath the touch—ships held together by sham bolts—expense everywhere—efficiency nowhere. We hardly know yet whether we are served much better than the Emperor of Austria. We are not confident that our hard-earned money might not have been less unprofitably thrown into the sea. We have good grounds for believing that the higher our Estimates, the less reliable is the work given in return for them. Is this the proper moment, are these sufficient grounds of justification, for filching 1,200,000/- a-year from the pockets of the public by a *ruse* that the commonest tradesman would not stoop to practise?

The above are considerations which, we doubt not, will have weight with the majority of the Lords. But there are others of a more pressing, because more immediate character. Can the Queen's Government honourably submit to have their special functions and responsibility thus superseded? Can they allow their office to be thus publicly lowered, or will it consist with their honour to advise the House of Commons to acquiesce in this audacious encroachment on their privileges? How will the Board of Inland Revenue collect the doomed but resuscitated Excise Tax? What compensation is to be given to those who, in justifiable faith on the established customs of the realm, have embarked in enterprises which will be ruinous should the duty be retained? The complication of mischief which will ensue from the adoption of Lord Monteagle's and Lord Derby's rash counsels is really frightful—the more the step is looked at, the graver appear the consequences which must flow from it. Again, we say, we do not believe the Bill will be rejected. Severe speeches will, of course, be delivered—a large minority of votes will be recorded against the measure—but it will be allowed to pass—if on no other ground, certainly on this—that the proposed remedy would be incalculably worse than the disease.

We are glad, however, that the question is not to be quietly left to the chances of a wise decision in the House of Lords. The "Taxes on Knowledge" Association are actively astir. What they resolved on last night will be found in our Postscript. They are not the men to let the matter sleep for want of timely or vigorous handling. They are gallantly at their post—and will remain so up to the last. We hope, and believe that this unexpected battle will only serve to grace their final victory.

#### THE GARIBALDI EXPEDITION.

ONCE more, or rather thus far, success has attended the noble guerilla chieftain of Italy in his new and daring attempt to aid the cause of Italian independence. Unable to resist the cry of anguish that reached him from the Sicilians, struggling against fearful odds, he organised an expedition of 1,300 picked men—chasseurs of the Alps, and "two-thirds persons of good family"—embarked at midnight near Genoa, on the night of the 5th instant, in two steamers, and after six days' voyage, and doubling and turning to baffle the Neapolitan cruisers, the gallant band were landed at Marsala, a seaport on the western extremity of Sicily. No details of this daring exploit have yet been received, beyond the statement that four persons only were killed in effecting a landing in presence of "the Royal ships." One of the steamers was sunk, the other captured by the Neapolitans, *after* they had answered their purpose.

To understand the full significance of this exploit of Garibaldi's, it is necessary to trace back the course of events which has caused his appearance in Sicily. The insurrection in that island broke out prematurely on the 4th of April, in consequence of the treachery of one of the confederates; and the Royalist cause had all the advantage that springs from a large and disciplined army, a fleet strong enough to cut off all external aid from the patriots, abundance of warlike resources, the possession of Palermo and Messina, the two principal cities and fortresses of the island, and the facility of pouring in reinforcements. Nevertheless, the insurgents, for a full month, maintained their ground, holding possession of a great part of the island, carrying

on a guerilla and often successful warfare against the Neapolitan troops, and sometimes driving their enemies back to the walls of the strongholds that sheltered them. "For the last month," says the revolutionary committee of Palermo, "we dispute inch by inch with the Royal troops a soil strewed with the dead and dying." "We have not laid down our arms, the combat goes on without relaxation." During the interval Europe has been horrified with the ferocious cruelty of the myrmidons of the Bourbon King. Women and children have been butchered in cold blood, prisoners executed without trial, houses pillaged and burnt, and Messina only saved from bombardment by the intervention of the European consuls. The truly national character of the movement is seen in the wholesale arrest of princes, barons, nobles, and priests, at the will of the Neapolitan *sbirri*; and others who were fortunate enough to escape these harpies are heading the insurgents in the country, or hiding themselves.

In Sicily, therefore, the revolutionary movement is still in force, and Garibaldi is probably now there to inspire it with his genius, and mould it to victory. Of his ultimate success in driving out the Bourbon troops from the island we cannot doubt. The chief who made no account of Austrian battalions, under one of their most skilful generals, is not likely to be daunted by the cowardly Neapolitans, whom he drove before him like a flock of sheep, in 1849, when they invaded the States of the Church. The prestige of Garibaldi is better than an army; for, as a writer from Naples remarks,—"I can give you no idea of the terror which the very name of Garibaldi strikes into all classes here, and the troops especially." In all probability—leaving out the contingency of further expeditions from Genoa—the devoted band who have thrown themselves upon the Sicilian shore will suffice to turn back the tide of Neapolitan tyranny. Sicily is as good as lost to the Bourbon sovereign of Naples.

But the revolution in Sicily is likely to be only the first act of a new and momentous drama in Southern Italy. If that island is resolved on annexation to Sardinia, Naples will not be slow in throwing off the hateful yoke of the Bourbons. The hour of retribution for a family that have outraged humanity, and whose Government Mr. Gladstone defined as the "negation of God," seems to be approaching. The young King and his Court, with the instinct of selfish fear, are already preparing to leave the capital, and seek safety in the fortress of Gaeta from the coming revolution. No doubt himself and the still more guilty instigators of his crimes will escape the punishment which is their due, and that that resistance to the revolution which will soon break out in Naples will be brief and feeble. Francis II. has well-nigh exhausted his military resources in his strenuous efforts to put down the revolt in Sicily.

Who can say what may be the outcome of the landing of Garibaldi with a handful of men on the coast of Sicily? It has re-opened the whole Italian question, and will perhaps drive the reactionary party throughout the Peninsula to one last desperate attempt to recover their ground. Their final hope rests in General Lamoricière and in the co-operation of the Romish clergy in Tuscany and Romagna to foment disturbances. Already, at Florence, the partisans of the ex-Archduke are beginning to take courage, and the ex-Duke of Modena and ex-Duchess of Parma are ostentatiously assisting the Papal treasury and forces. But the new French chief of the Romish mercenaries cannot perform miracles. He has had but little time to organise the troops under his command, and it will be strange if he should be able to make head against the disciplined army that Victor Emmanuel could array against him. The downfall of the Neapolitan despot will not perhaps precede by many months the flight of the Pope, a revolution in his dominions, and a war to recover Venetia from Austria.

#### LORD JOHN RUSSELL AND LORD GREY.

A lively correspondence between Lord Grey and Lord John Russell has been published. Lord Grey, in his late speech against Reform, accused Lord John of having committed his colleagues to the question of Reform upon his own individual responsibility, and without previous consultation with them. The statement was universally supposed to have reference to Lord John's abortive measure, brought forward in 1852, and accordingly Mr. Walpole repeated it in that sense during the recent debate on the Reform Bill. Mr. Walpole was, however, interrupted by Lord John Russell, who made the brief but emphatic remark, "It is not true." Lord Grey thereupon addresses a letter to "dear Lord John," in which he explains that he referred to a declaration of opinion made by his lordship when Premier, some three or four years previously, and that this was the pledge which was made without the knowledge of the Cabi-

net, and which he deemed inexpedient. Lord John, in reply, states that he has referred back to his speeches, delivered in 1848 and 1849, and finds that they are of a "very Conservative nature." He then quietly rebukes Lord Grey for having divulged Cabinet secrets, saying.—"I have no recollection of anything which passed in the Cabinet at that time, but if I had I should not think myself at liberty to refer to any differences in the Cabinet to which I belonged without the permission of the Queen, which I have not asked, and do not mean to ask." Lord John then contrasts his defence of Lord Grey's colonial policy against the attacks made upon it in 1848 with Lord Grey's conduct in "hoarding up accusations" to be used against him eleven or twelve years afterwards. But all this is preliminary to a quotation from a speech delivered by Lord Grey in 1852, in which that noble lord not only explained the grounds upon which Lord John thought it desirable that a Reform Bill should be introduced, but expressed his own personal concurrence in these opinions.

## ANNIVERSARY MEETINGS.

(Continued from page 385.)

## THE RAGGED SCHOOL UNION.

The 17th annual meeting of this institution was held on Tuesday evening, May 8th, at Exeter Hall; the Earl of Shaftesbury in the chair. The attendance was very numerous, every available spot in the vast area of the hall and of the gallery being crowded, and numbers being disappointed in obtaining admission. Among others present were Earl Ducie, Sir J. Lawrence, the Hon. A. Kinnaird, M.P., the Rev. Canon Miller, the Rev. E. Bickersteth, the Rev. J. M'Connell Hussey, &c.

The report, as read by Mr. Locky the hon. secretary, stated that, as the object of the institution and its principles had been detailed in the report of the preceding year, it was unnecessary to do more than to state that they continued the same. Its object was, in short, to care for the outcast and forlorn, the neglected and destitute, of this vast city in which we live; to gather together those who are running wild about the streets, exposed to many dangers, both in body and mind; and to bring them under moral discipline, moral influence, and religious instruction, which vast work, it should never be forgotten, is the formation of character and the inculcation of principles needed by every class. The committee therefore urge again and again, as a motive for the support of ragged schools, that they have for their primary object the teaching of Bible truth, the pure Word of God being, as they believe, the best foundation for all moral and religious instruction, and the best guide for the right performance of all social and relative duties. The number of Sunday schools in connexion with the Union is now 199, with an average attendance of 24,860 scholars. There are also 146 day schools, with an average attendance of 15,380 scholars, and 215 evening schools, with an attendance of 9,050, making a total of 560 schools, and 49,290 scholars. As, however, many week-day scholars attend on Sunday, the committee reckon the number under their care as 25,000, or about one-half of the aggregate number. The school buildings now number 170, the voluntary teachers 2,690, the paid teachers 400, the industrial scholars 3,700, and the paid monitors 380. The scholars placed in situations during the past year number about 1,650. The number rewarded for keeping their places for twelve months with good character is 870, being a much larger number than usual, as in former years it never exceeded 570, and the average for the last six years is 384. This the committee consider a most gratifying fact, and one that would of itself well repay them for any time and trouble expended on ragged schools, besides being a direct and positive testimony to the benefits conferred on the outcast and necessitous poor by such efforts, as this number also in itself only represents a small proportion of those who are in good places and doing well, though they may not have been eligible for prizes. The number of shoe-blacks, as reported by the various societies, is about the same of last year. Their earnings are rather more, amounting to no less than 4,548L. The refuges for destitute children still continue fifteen in number, with about 600 inmates. The committee are not anxious to increase these institutions any more than ragged schools, beyond the dire necessity of the case; at the same time, there are still very many poor, destitute, friendless youths roaming the streets, uncared for, and the funds of few institutions allow of extended efforts, or of accommodating more inmates than they do at present. The refuges for ragged children, intended to benefit only the most depraved and destitute juveniles of London, bring under notice the very lowest grade of the metropolitan poor. These institutions receive a capitation grant from the committee of 3L. each per year for every inmate they receive from the ragged schools; but they are much in need of money in some instances to keep them going, as the expenses for food and lodging are considerable. The amount received towards the refuge fund of the Ragged School Union has this year (only amounted to 31L., and the committee have had to draw 800L. from their deposit fund to meet the demand made upon them for capitation grants. The committee have during the past year only assisted in the emigration of a few lads. The limitation of this branch of operation has arisen from the small amount in their hands for this special purpose and from the demand for labour at home. The weekly meetings of mothers continue to flourish, and result in pleasure and profit to those who attend them. The total amounts paid into the penny banks

during the past year has reached 8,880L. In no former year has it exceeded 4,400L, or just one-half of the present sum. The sum drawn out was 7,856L. The number of depositors has also increased 10,000, and now numbers 25,637. This includes friends of parents of the scholars, as well as persons living close to the schools, and gives an average of 7s. for each depositor,—a fact which shows that it is not so much an increase of wealth, as some argue, but an increase of provident habits among this class. The clothing clubs are forty-nine in number, and have this year collected 598L. The magazines go on prosperously. The circulation of the larger one has increased 2,000 during the past year, or double what it was previously. The circulation of the smaller one is 7,000, and it is self-supporting. The total income during the year has been 5,865L., and a balance of 909L. now remains in the treasurer's hand. The finances are thus so far encouraging that the committee have not had to draw on their deposit fund for current expenses during the year, except the 800L. towards refuge purposes already mentioned.

The CHAIRMAN, on the conclusion of the reading of the report, rose and referred in a feeling manner to the origin of ragged schools by a few individuals meeting in Field-lane, and asked if the latter anticipated this day, when such a report as they had just heard would be read to thousands. (Hear.) The success of the ragged-school movement was now patent to every observer, not by the decrease of juvenile delinquency, but by the consideration of what that delinquency would have been if the movement had not been organised. The class for whom ragged schools had been established, at one time the opprobrium of England, the disgrace and danger of the metropolis, were fast becoming, by the purifying process to which they were subjected, the honour and the security of the empire; and in a coming time of distress and anguish, Old England would have cause to rejoice in the fact that so many thousands of her children had been rescued from vice and degradation, and taught to love their country and serve their God. The noble chairman then alluded to a large number of ragged scholars, 860, who had this year received prizes for keeping their places in service twelve months, with a good character, and to other signs of progress and grounds of encouragement in connexion with the movement. He also pointed to the thousands of children yet unclaimed in districts where no ragged schools existed, and urged the necessity of extending the movement in every locality where the ragged and the outcast were to be found. Never, he said, were such facilities for the work; and if the opportunities at present afforded were not seized, they might never recur, and it would be a source of lasting regret that nothing had been done to deliver the poor and needy from their state of wretchedness and immorality. He lamented the falling off in the number of voluntary teachers, and commended the work to those who had leisure to bestow, adding that he believed that no class of men and women had received so much spiritual benefit and consolation from the work they pursued as those who had given themselves to the work of instructing ragged children.

After a few words from the Rev. J. M'CONNELL HUSSEY, Lord ASHLEY addressed the meeting. He hoped that the result of the meeting would be to place more funds in the hands of the society for carrying out its desirable object.

It has been said, that one of your ragged boys remarked, "How can any one be a Christian who lives in Nelson-street?" Now, I say, How can a young man fail to take interest in the welfare of mankind with such a father before his eyes as I have? (Loud and long-continued applause.) I thank you for those cheers, for they show that you appreciate what I have said; and I hope I shall show you often from this platform, the increasing interest I take in your benevolent labours. (Applause.)

The Rev. PAXTON HOOD said it was obvious that the benevolence of the present day was shaping itself into a science; and the manner in which it dealt with the hard, cold, and apparently unamiable facts which stood before the first missionaries in the work, was a noble illustration of what love could effect. He was glad that the children were taught in all the duties of daily domestic life. He had long been convinced that one of the great means of changing society was to make a woman a good cook—"Hear, hear," and laughter)—and he had great sympathy with what the illustrious Liebig said, that the civilisation of a country very much depended upon its soup. He did not lose sight of the great sanctifying process that was required; for in the degree in which you carried a man nearer to the bath, you also carried him nearer to the font or the baptism. He hoped that the hand of Government would never be laid upon the present movement, but that it would be fostered by voluntary efforts alone.

The meeting was then addressed by the Rev. W. CURLING, Dr. LEYBURN, of Philadelphia, Mr. JOSEPH PAYNE, and Sir J. LAWRENCE. The latter, in seconding a vote of thanks to the chairman, said the name of Lord Shaftesbury could not be mentioned without touching a talisman that opened the heart of every Englishman. He said that the conqueror in a battle and the ruler in a kingdom had often gained less glory by their works than the man who originated and fostered ragged-schools. (Applause.)

## MISCELLANEOUS.

TURKISH MISSION AID SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of the friends and supporters of this society, founded in aid of the American, the Episcopal, and the Jewish Protestant Missions established throughout Turkey, was held on Monday, April 29th, at Willis's Rooms, King-street, St.

James's. The Earl of Shaftesbury presided. The report, which was read by the Rev. G. B. Birch, the secretary, pointed out the importance of the field to which the labours of these missions were directed, and explained the bearing of recent political events in the elevation of the Turkish character. It proceeded then to detail the financial results of the past year, announcing the receipts from subscriptions and donations during the year at 3,693L. 6s. 10d., which, with the balance of 1859, made a total of 4,493L. 6s. 2d. The total expenditure amounted to 1,286L. 1s. 3d., leaving a balance in hand of 368L. 9s. 11d., of which 120L. belonged to the special Bulgarian Fund. The total strength of the missions was now 151 American missionaries, 316 native agents, 125 preaching stations, 50 Protestant churches. Sabbath attendance, 5,000; 177 seminaries and schools, and 6,115 scholars, of whom 1,000 were females. The chairman expressed his opinion that the Turkish empire exhibited unmistakable symptoms of decay; but he held that the state of that empire called for the immediate attention of a Protestant community to give to its people evangelical life. There were not wanting evidences that monarchies had already arranged the partition of Turkey, and, though he would not contend that we should oppose force to force with those Powers to prevent the success of the scheme, it was especially our duty now to look to the religious welfare of the people, and the American missionaries, whom he characterised as a marvellous combination of common sense and piety, were the best fitted for the task. The adoption of the report was moved by the Bishop of Down and Connor, seconded by Dr. Waddington, and carried. The chairman read a letter from Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, expressing regret that his duties on the Elective Franchise Committee prevented him from taking part in the proceedings of the meeting. The meeting was addressed subsequently by the Rev. W. F. Williams, American missionary, from Nineveh; Rev. Mr. Barton, and others; and resolutions in furtherance of the objects of the society were unanimously adopted.

BAND OF HOPE UNION.—The annual meeting of this society was held at Exeter Hall, Strand, on Tuesday evening, May 8, 1860. The body and galleries of the hall were densely crowded, and thousands were unable to obtain admission. It was indeed an overwhelming meeting. The platform was occupied with a choir of about eleven hundred children belonging to various Bands of Hope in the metropolis, who sang several temperance melodies during the evening, under the direction of Mr. F. T. Smith, one of the agents of the society. In addition to those invited to speak were observed on the platform the Rev. W. W. Robinson, Rev. W. Rose, and Messrs. Marshall, Reynolds, Spriggs, Draper, Crane, Arthor, Worley, Thwaites, Moss, Haynes, Shirley, and Smith, of Penzance. The proceedings commenced at half-past six o'clock; John Broomhall, Esq., being called to the chair. A hymn was then sung, and the Rev. W. W. Robinson having offered prayer, the chairman said that of all the meetings which had taken place, or would take place, during the month, none would rival in interest the present gathering. Bands of Hope were the mainspring of the temperance cause. Let them look at the vast number of children who were receiving instruction in temperance principles, and then reflect what a mighty change would be effected in the course of twenty or thirty years on the drinking habits of society. Mr. John Burns, of South Wales, after speaking at length on the Wine Licenses Bill, said he was the representative of a very large class who could not be redeemed except by the instrumentality of the temperance movement. No other power on earth could have taken up John Burns, drunkard and spendthrift, and made a sober man of him, but the power of total abstinence. The Rev. E. Paxton Hood, announced as a teetotaller of twenty-three years' standing, next spoke, and was followed by Handel Cossingham, Esq., of Bristol; the Rev. Newman Hall, LL.B.; Joseph Payne, Esq., Assistant-Judge, of Middlesex; and the Rev. Dr. Burns. After a vote of thanks had been recorded to the chairman, the meeting concluded with the benediction.

## Parliamentary Proceedings.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.

On Thursday petitions against the Church-rates were presented by Lord Teynham, from places in Warwickshire and Surrey; by Earl De Grey and Ripon, from the congregations of Westgate Baptist Chapel, and of Sion Chapel, Bradford; from the members of a meeting of the Unitarian ministers in the West Riding of Yorkshire; from the inhabitants of Knockin, of West Felton, and of Kinnerley, all in Salop; and from the congregation of Dissenters worshipping at the Congregational Church at, and certain inhabitants of, Hendon, Middlesex; by the Marquis Townshend, from the Primitive Methodist Society in Tamworth; and by the Earl of Ducie, from the Independent Chapel, Dedham; and from the Union Chapel, Ardleigh, Essex.

## THE PAPEL-DUTY REPEAL BILL.

On the first reading of this bill, Lord MONTEAGLE gave notice that upon the second reading being proposed he should move that the bill be read a second time that day six months. (Hear, hear.)

Lord WICKLOW hoped, if the Government persisted in reading it a second time, that it would be rejected.

Lord GRANVILLE briefly moved the second reading of the Customs Bill.

Lord DERBY said that if at the present time he did not offer any opposition to the bill it was upon

the distinct understanding that neither he nor his friends acquiesced in the policy of the Government as represented by the bill. The fact was, the House had no choice between passing the bill and absolute rejection, and as the latter course would disturb the financial arrangements of the Government, as well as those of commerce dependent on the treaty, he should not oppose the bill. But he should oppose the Paper-duty Repeal Bill, which proposed a "wholly useless and dangerous" sacrifice of 1,500,000*l.* revenue.

My noble friend on the cross benches (Lord Montague) has given notice of his intention to oppose the second reading of the bill in which this proposal is embodied, and I, for my part—feeling that its rejection, so far from embarrassing her Majesty's Government, interfering with their other arrangements, prejudicing the course of business, or proving injurious to the financial position of the country, would rather tend considerably to the advantage of each—will do everything in my power to accomplish that rejection, and so save a large portion of revenue to the State. (Loud cheers.)

The Customs Bill was then read a second time and the House adjourned.

#### CENTRAL AMERICA.

On Friday, in reply to Lord Malmesbury, Lord WODEHOUSE stated the result of the negotiations in reference to Central America. The Bay of Islands had been ceded to Honduras under conditions which secured the protection of her Majesty's subjects. The treaty with regard to Nicaragua had been signed, but was not yet ratified.

In reply to a further question, Lord WODEHOUSE stated that America had recognised the right of passage over the Isthmus of Panama.

#### PROTESTANTS IN TURKEY.

Lord STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE, in presenting a petition, drew the attention of the House to the state of Protestants in some parts of the Sultan's dominions. In that country there were two classes of Protestants—one formed of persons who, being subjects of foreign Powers in alliance with the Porte, were under the protection of their respective Governments; and the other—the class to which he wished more especially to call attention—composed of the Sultan's own subjects. The origin of the latter class might be traced, in the first instance, to the circulation of the Bible in Turkey by means of the Bible Society, which had spread its important agencies over every part of the civilised world, and next to the corruptions of the churches which had existed from the earliest times in Turkey. Their efforts had been ably seconded by zealous, devoted, and well-equipped missionaries from America. Among the causes of the progress which had recently been made by Protestantism in Turkey the most important was the liberality of the reigning Sovereign.

It was desirable that some extraneous support should be given to the Sultan to encourage him in his toleration of the Protestant churches. He was sure there had been no indisposition on the part of her Majesty's Government to use their exertions on behalf of the Protestants of Turkey. He trusted that that House would also express—if not in any formal manner, yet, through the mouth of some of its members—sentiments more or less accordant with those to which he had given utterance. It was only right that every legitimate means should be taken to impress upon the Sultan how important it was that the pledges he had given should be faithfully fulfilled; how discreditable it was that a single case of persecution for religion should exist in Turkey; and how greatly the character of the Turkish Government in Europe and its own authority over its own dominions were concerned in just protection being afforded to those who were no less loyal as subjects than they were zealous as Christians. (Hear, hear.)

The petition emanated from the committee of the Evangelical Alliance of Great Britain, whose objects were the extension of religious toleration throughout Europe.

The LORD CHANCELLOR had at first thought the petition came from Turkish subjects respecting certain disputes between themselves and the Government of Turkey, in which case it would have been a serious question whether their lordships could receive the document.

Lord WODEHOUSE could assure his noble friend that her Majesty's Government, without wishing to interfere with the internal affairs of Turkey, because they ought to make some allowance for the difficult position of the Sultan, and not press hard on that Sovereign, except in cases of absolute necessity, were disposed to give such advice to his Government as they hoped might secure to Protestants as much safety and freedom as were extended to other Christian denominations throughout the East.

#### ECCLÉSIASTICAL COURTS JURISDICTION BILL.

On the motion for the second reading of the Ecclesiastical Courts Jurisdiction Bill, a very animated discussion took place, in which Lord Cranworth supported the motion, and the Bishops of Exeter and London opposed it. The expenses and the delay of the Ecclesiastical Courts were the subjects of severe animadversion. The Bishop of EXETER, referring to the case of St. George's-in-the-East, said:—

He thought it very unfortunate there should be any attempt to enact new laws till the effect of the old law had been fairly tried. He lamented, too, that the law of the Church had not been enforced against those who introduced new and unauthorised ornaments into the building. Whether putting up a cross at the altar, decorating it with flowers, and hanging curtains and drapery about the holy place—whether these things were right or wrong in themselves, the law of the Church with regard to them was clear. The clergyman or the churchwardens had no right to place them there. That opinion had been fully confirmed by that distinguished man, the Judge of the Court of Arches, the highest legal authority on the subject. Some things were prescribed, others had been adopted without prescription; but all

such ornaments were under the control of the churchwardens. It was their duty to see that no novelties were introduced without a faculty from the Consistorial Court, which might be obtained for 10*l.* He lamented that nothing had been done to stop the parties raising those disturbances. He would refrain from entering further into this painful subject; but he could not express in too strong terms his sense of the duty which existed of putting down these enormities which they had all so much reason to regret. (Cheers.)

The Bishop of LONDON, in reply, remarked:—

His right rev. brother had pointed out that it was his duty to take steps with regard to the flowers and other decorations which had been placed on the communion table on Easter Sunday, and he was glad to be able to state that he had taken the requisite measures. (Hear.) The processes of ecclesiastical law, however, were exceedingly slow. An offence might be committed in the mouth of August, of which, through the newspapers, every person might become aware, and which might undergo investigation by the other courts of justice; and yet, though no efforts were omitted, and no inconsiderable expense was incurred (hear, hear) Christmas might succeed to August, Christmas be followed by May, and May be verging into June, without the public being in possession of the fact that any proceedings whatever had been taken. The first rioter was brought before the ecclesiastical court in September last, and it was not till quite recently that the case had been adjudicated on. (Hear, hear.) The action of the ecclesiastical court was slow as it was venerable, though he had no doubt that when its vengeance did come down on a victim, it was not a matter to be trifled with. Persons were in the habit of thinking that they might treat very lightly the censures of an ecclesiastical court, but there was one thing of which even the most hardened sinners took a different view—their lawyer's bill. (Laughter.)

Lord CRANWORTH said that if the bill were read a second time he should fix the committee for next Tuesday week, in order to give to the right rev. prelates a full opportunity of considering the measure, and he would be ready to listen to any suggestion from them with the most respectful attention.

The Bishop of EXETER said that after the statement of the noble and learned lord, he should withdraw his amendment, and the bill was read a second time.

#### CHURCH-RATES.

On Monday, petitions in favour of the abolition of Church-rates were presented by Earl de Grey and Ripon, from the congregation of Ebenezer Chapel, Scarborough; and by Lord Leigh, from the Society of Friends at Coventry, and another from Radford, near Coventry.

#### THE GUNBOATS.

Lord HARDWICKE moved for a return of all the vessels or gunboats below 1,000 tons burthen built by contract since the year 1852, with the names and residences of the contractors of each vessel, showing at the same time the year of their construction, the price contracted for, together with their present condition as to seaworthiness. He contended that a mere naval officer, however eminent in his profession, was not fit to hold the office of Surveyor-General, for which he could have no special knowledge.

The Duke of SOMERSET had no objection to grant the return, with the exception of the words which required a report of the "present condition of seaworthiness" of the boats. There were no less than 164 of these vessels, and, in order to ascertain their seaworthiness, it was necessary that they should be taken into dock and examined, and that could not well be done with regard to all these vessels so as to serve the purposes of the return. Of these vessels there were in the different ports 53; there were hauled up at Haslar 45; making together 98. There were in commission on the home service 8; there were 24 in China, 3 in North America, 3 in the Mediterranean, 2 on the south-east coast of America, 14 connected with the coast-guard, and there were 10 more at present building. He admitted that many of the boats which had been laid up were decayed, and had been undergoing repair. As far as was known of those which were in commission in China and elsewhere no complaint had been made. He attributed the defective bolts to the carelessness of some of the workmen, who were obtained under great pressure at the time when the boats were being hastily built during the Crimean war. He had every reason to believe, judging from the condition of the Channel fleet, that our ships of war were well and satisfactorily built. He had intended to appoint inspectors under the Comptroller of the Navy, but was awaiting the inquiry going on with regard to dockyards in the other House.

#### ROAD ACROSS HYDE-PARK.

The Earl of DUCIE presented a petition urging the formation of a road between the districts lying north and south of Hyde-park. Lord EBURY urged the formation of this road as a metropolitan improvement for the relief of the streets. Lord LLANOVER argued against the possibility of carrying out great metropolitan improvements by means of local rates, unless the special funds of the City of London were made applicable to the general purposes of those improvements.

The Selling and Hawking Goods on Sunday Bill, the Bankrupt Law (Scotland) Amendment Bill, and the Public Improvements Bill passed through committee.

The Common Lodging-Houses (Ireland) Bill and the Bank of Ireland Bill were read a second time.

The series of Bills for the Consolidation of the Criminal Law, which have been introduced by the Lord Chancellor, were read a third time and passed.

The Exchequer Bills (13,230,000*l.*) Bill and the Customs Bill were read a third time and passed. The House adjourned at half-past nine.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

##### PIERS AND HARBOURS BILL.

At the noon sitting on Wednesday, Mr. LINDSAY, resuming the adjourned debate on the Piers and Harbours Bill, moved that it be read a second time that day six months; alleging that it referred those who wish to improve harbours to the Admiralty and not to the House. Mr. BUCHANAN seconded the motion. Mr. PAULL said the bill would provide a cheaper mode of effecting improvements in harbours, prevent waste of capital in preliminary expenses, and the necessity of getting private Acts of Parliament. Sir JOHN PAKINGTON and Lord CLARENCE PAGET supported the principle of the bill; and on a division, it was read a second time by 99 to 88.

##### BLEACHING AND DYEING WORKS BILL.

The motion for going into Committee on the Bleaching and Dyeing Works Bill was the signal for a sharp debate. Mr. BAZLEY met the motion by a proposal to refer it to a select committee. Favourable to legislation, he said the masters would not object to a reasonable bill, but they are unwilling to be coerced into the adoption of a system bad for them and their workpeople. Lord ASHLEY was of opinion that sufficient evidence had been collected. Colonel PATTEN would be no party to the postponement of the bill to another session, but he supported the demand for further inquiry. As it stands the bill will interfere with commercial interests. Lord JOHN MANNERS replied, that to send the bill to a select committee, would be to re-open the whole question and shelve the measure for the session. Sir JAMES GRAHAM, who pointedly confessed that the Factory Bill, which he opposed, had worked well, was in favour of referring the bill to a select committee. The extension of the Short Time Act to bleaching and dyeing works should be cautiously effected. On the understanding that the select committee would be a dilatory plea, and appointed to waste time, Mr. HENLEY supported the amendment. Mr. TURNER was opposed to all legislation on the subject. Mr. ROEBUCK, Mr. CORBETT, and Major EDWARDS would vote for the original motion.

Sir GEORGE LEWIS desired to proceed, but to consult the wishes of the promoters of the bill. He would prefer a committee of the whole House to a select committee.

Mr. CROOK, Mr. CONINGHAM, and Sir JAMES FERGUSON, were for going at once into committee; and Sir HUGH CAIRNS, speaking for the Irish bleachers, preferred a select committee.

On a division, the amendment was negatived by 184 to 147, and the House went into committee.

On clause 1, Sir H. CAIRNS moved an amendment, with the object of exempting from the operation of the bill works in which the occupation of bleaching or dyeing linen, linen yarns, and cambric only are carried on.

The amendment was under discussion when the House resumed at a quarter to six, and rose shortly after.

##### THE REFORM BILLS.

On Thursday, in reply to Mr. Baxter and Mr. Scully, Lord JOHN RUSSELL said—

It would be very inconvenient to proceed with the second reading of the Irish Reform Bill before the committee has decided upon the English bill, because we should necessarily have a debate upon the franchise such as we already have had, and which we shall have again in committee upon the English bill. It would be most convenient to proceed with the English bill in committee, and when the provisions of that measure have been decided upon we can proceed with the Irish bill. As to the question of deferring the Irish and Scotch bills, that is a question which I am unable to answer at present, but before we go into committee upon the English bill either I or my noble friend at the head of the Government will state our intention.

##### THE WINE LICENSES BILL.

In Committee of Ways and Means, Mr. GLADSTONE proposed the rates of license: 10*s.* 6*d.* for houses under 20*l.* a-year; 1*l.* 1*s.* for houses above 20*l.* a-year; 3*l.* 3*s.* under 50*l.*; and 5*l.* 5*s.* above 50*l.* per annum, for license to sell wine for consumption on the premises; and 2*l.* 2*s.* for a license to sell wine not to be consumed on the premises.

Mr. AYRTON moved the rejection of the first resolution, but he was defeated by 173 to 103. He then moved that the License-tax for all houses under 50*l.* should be 10*s.* 6*d.*; negatived by 159 to 88.

The resolutions were reported and ordered to be embodied in the bill. But the Opposition did not stop there. On the motion for going into committee on the bill, Mr. PALK moved that the bill should be committed that day six months. He found a seconder in Mr. PACKE, but no supporters, and the amendment was negatived without a division.

The House went into committee, and it was decided, after much debate, that wine not to be consumed on the premises shall be sold in bottles, and in "reputed quart or pint bottles." Mr. AYRTON "stood upon the quart," and was defeated by 90 to 33. At the suggestion of Mr. HARDY, it was resolved that all refreshment houses that keep open between the hours of nine at night and five in the morning, shall be compelled to take out a license. Finally, it was arranged that the bill should be committed *pro forma*, in order that it might be reprinted, as amended.

##### REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS, &c. (IRELAND)

###### (NO. 2) BILL.

Mr. CARDWELL obtained leave to introduce a bill to provide for the registration of births, deaths, and marriages. The bill was brought in and read a first time.

##### IRREMOVABLE POOR.

Mr. VILLIERS moved for a select committee on the operation of the Act 9th and 10th Victoria, cap.

66, which enacts that no poor person shall be removable who shall have resided five years in any parish; and of the Acts 10th and 11th of Victoria, c. 110, and the 11th and 12th of Victoria, c. 110, which enact that the relief given to such irremovable persons shall be charged upon the common fund of the union. The motion was agreed to.

The remaining orders having been disposed of, the House adjourned at a quarter to one o'clock.

#### FRAUDULENT TRADE MARKS.

On Friday in reply to Mr. Bass, Mr. M. GIBSON stated that it was the intention of the Government to introduce a bill for the purpose of Preventing Forgery and Frauds in Trade Marks at the earliest possible period.

#### THE DECAYED GUNBOATS.

On the motion for adjournment till Monday, Sir JOHN PAKINGTON asked what was the real extent of the decay in the mortars and gunboats, and what steps the Admiralty intended to take?

Lord C. PAGET could not yet state how many of these vessels were more or less decayed. Steps had been taken to have the whole of them inspected, and as far as possible repaired. There were now 23 gunboats in good order, and six under repair, and there were 16 still to be inspected. Respecting the 40 now afloat he could not state anything positively, but he believed these were in good order. The statements with respect to the mortar vessels were exaggerated. The Admiralty intended to take proceedings if they could establish a case of fraud against any builder, and under these circumstances it was not desirable to institute an inquiry by a select committee.

Sir C. NAPIER wanted to have the name of the builder of the Caroline gunboat, who fitted her with false bolts and rivets. The Noble Lord did not state the extent of the decay. It would not do to say he hoped that it was not very great. He believed the ships now being converted were fitted with unseasoned timber, and that the Admiralty had not a sufficient supply of seasoned timber.

Admiral DUNCOMBE said that two years ago he could poke his umbrella through the gun boats on the slips at Haslar.

Mr. BENTINCK attributed the decay of the gunboats to their being hauled up high and dry by the Admiralty in spite of all warnings.

#### COST OF PROSECUTIONS.

Mr. HOWES asked if it was the intention of the Government to introduce a bill in accordance with the report of the Commission on the costs of prosecutions? Sir C. LEWIS said that he was consulting the Treasury on the subject, and at present was not able to bring in a bill.

#### HARBOURS OF REFUGE.

Mr. W. S. LINDSAY inquired of the Government when they intended to introduce measures to carry into effect the recommendation of the Harbours of Refuge Commission? Sir J. PAKINGTON expressed a hope that Government would not delay this important question. Mr. WARRE expressed a similar hope. Mr. MILNER GIBSON said that the matter, as a whole, was most important, and there could not be a difference of opinion as to the desirability of harbours of refuge. The great difficulty was the source from which the funds were to be derived.

#### ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

Questions were then put by Mr. Haliburton, Mr. James, Mr. Scully, and Mr. Griffith.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL gave a general reply. To Mr. Haliburton, he said that communications had been addressed to the Governor of Newfoundland as to the fortifications on the island of St. Pierre. The reply was that there were several batteries erected commanding the mouth of the harbour. The matter was referred to the law officers, who stated that the fortifications would not involve any infraction of existing treaties. He could not consent to produce those opinions. The Commissioners appointed to inquire into the disputes respecting the Newfoundland fisheries had that day seen the Colonial Secretary, and he expressed his opinion that all difficulties would be amicably settled. The Commissioners had declared that no new treaty was required for the further regulation of the fisheries. With regard to the entry of French troops into the neutralised provinces, he could only repeat what he had before said, that the French Government refused to give any assurances upon the subject. They had only declared that they would do nothing till the annexation had been ratified by the Sardinian Parliament. It was perfectly true that future negotiations would be much embarrassed by the entry of French troops into those provinces; but still he (Lord John) did not think that on that account, this country should withdraw altogether from the business. With regard to the Reform Bill the Government had expedited it as far as possible in the presence of measures, especially financial measures, of great urgency and importance. It was his full intention to bring forward the bill in June, and to urge it on as rapidly as the forms of the House would permit. In reference to the Irish Bill he said that it was impossible to incorporate that bill into the English, and difficult before the English franchise was arranged to proceed with its second reading.

#### HELP TO THE SICILIANS.

Mr. DUFF asked the Solicitor-General whether his attention had been drawn to an advertisement which appeared in the *Times*, of Wednesday, the 9th of May, announcing that a subscription had been opened in London in aid of the Sicilians, and whether persons in this country who subscribed to the fund which it was proposed to raise would render themselves liable to any legal proceedings? He avowed his sympathy with the Sicilians, and therefore trusted that proceedings on their behalf would be tainted with no illegality.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL said that so long as the proceeding was confined to the mere collection of money no law of this country would be violated.

#### SIR CHARLES TREVELYAN.

Mr. SEYMOUR asked the Secretary of State for India whether it was true that he had recalled Sir Chas. Trevelyan from the Governorship of Madras, and if his declaration against the financial scheme of Mr. Wilson, the opposition to which is published in his minute, was the reason why that admirable public offer was recalled?

Sir C. WOOD said that no one regretted the recall of Sir C. Trevelyan more than he did himself. The minute of Sir C. Trevelyan was an able document, but the circumstances under which it was issued exhibited so needless a disrespect to the Central Government that it could not be overlooked. Insubordination had produced so many evils in India, that it could not be overlooked in a Government functionary.

Mr. BRIGHT, after making some comments on the Indian Budget, said that he approved of the principles laid down by Sir C. Trevelyan, but admitted that the minute was not only contrary to official etiquette, but dangerous to the country. He regretted the loss of so valuable a functionary, but must allow that his recall was perfectly justifiable.

After some further discussion, in which regret at the loss of the services of Sir C. Trevelyan was mingled with admissions that his recall was necessary,

Lord PALMERSTON said that the step was most painful, but one which the Government was in duty bound to take after the insubordination shown. He could not conceive how the Governor, after his official experience, should have taken a step so contrary to duty and to public policy, which it seriously endangered. It would have been yet more serious to have reprimanded than to recall him, as the reprimand must have been as public as the offence.

Some discussion on points of form and other matters followed, and the motion for adjournment till Monday, on which all the previous debates were founded, was agreed to amid much laughter almost at midnight—an occurrence unprecedented in Parliamentary annals.

Colonel NORTH moved an address to her Majesty, praying that she would be pleased to reconsider the warrant granting pensions and allowances to officers of the land forces, limited to wounds and injuries received in action. Lord PALMERSTON also pointed out the difficulty of dealing with the subject, and recommended that it should be left in the hands of the war authorities. The motion was ultimately agreed to.

Mr. F. RUSSELL obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend the provisions of the Act for the Regulation of Municipal Corporations in Ireland, with respect to the appointment of coroners in boroughs in Ireland.

The select committee upon the Thames embankment was nominated, after a good deal of discussion.

The orders of the day were then disposed of, and the House adjourned at half-past one o'clock until Monday.

#### THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.

On Monday, in answer to Sir F. Smith, Lord PALMERSTON said that the House would not sit on Friday, as it was not usual to do so on the Queen's birthday.

#### ENLISTMENT FOR THE POPE IN IRELAND.

In answer to Mr. A. STEUART, Mr. CARDWELL said that the Irish Government intended to enforce the law relating to foreign enlistment in reference to proceedings in Ireland for enlisting subjects of the Queen for the army of the Pope.

#### NEW BRONZE COINAGE.

In answer to Mr. Black, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said that the Mint was not yet in possession of the dies for the new bronze coinage, but a few weeks only would elapse before the issue took place.

#### NEWSPAPER BILL.

In reply to an inquiry by Mr. Baines, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER explained the reasons why he thought it best to drop the Newspapers Conveyance, &c., Bill, reserving to himself the power of reintroducing it at a future period, and the order for the second reading of the bill was, upon his motion, discharged.

#### AN IRREGULARITY.

Lord PALMERSTON called attention to the irregularity which occurred on Thursday night, when a resolution agreed to in a Committee of Ways and Means had been reported "forthwith," instead of on a subsequent day; and he moved that the proceeding be null and void, and that the resolution be reported to-morrow (yesterday). After a brief discussion the motion was agreed to.

#### WINE LICENSES BILL.

The House went into committee on the Refreshment Houses and Wine Licences Bill.

In the course of the proceedings with the clauses, an animated discussion arose, raised by an amendment moved to the 24th clause by Mr. BAINES, the effect of which would be to keep the proposed refreshment houses closed on Sunday instead of their being open during the same hours as public-houses and beer-shops. Mr. Baines said:

Numerous petitions from Sunday-school teachers and others had been presented against the bill, and a petition had come from Dublin against it signed by 12,000 persons, including clergymen of the Catholic, Pre-baptist, and Established Churches. The House was aware that a commission had been appointed to inquire into the operation of the act which closed public-houses in Scotland on Sunday. That commission had not yet reported, but he was told that their report was likely to contain a distinct approval of the working of the law. (Hear, hear.) He hoped the House would resolve not to pursue

a downward course on this question, but that they would rather do that which would give an indication of their intention at some future time to abridge the hours of these houses that now by law might be open on Sunday. (Hear, hear.) The effect of this bill would be to deprive thousands of pastrycooks and others of the opportunity of attending to their religious duties on the Lord's-day. (Hear, hear.) Peculiar temptations, too, would be held out to boys to enter these places to buy sweetmeats on Sunday, and there they would find liquors on sale. What an example of evil would in this way be set before them on their way from their Sunday-schools and places of worship! (Hear.) These houses would be inimical to the domestic habits of the people. Next to religion itself there was nothing so valuable to the community as the practice and enjoyment of domestic habits on the Lord's-day. (Hear, hear.) It was of importance, therefore, to encourage the people to rest in their own houses on that day, and to remain at home and instruct their children.

Mr. ESTCOURT and Mr. W. MARTIN spoke in favour of the amendment; Sir J. SHELLEY against it.

Mr. K. SEYMER argued that it was all very well for members of that House, who had ample means and opportunities of enjoyment on the other days in the week, to stay at home on Sunday, but they could not ask the 2,500,000 inhabitants of the metropolis to do so, and if they went for a long walk they ought to have some refreshment.

Mr. SPOONER trusted that the hon. member would press his motion to a division.

Mr. BAINES was resolved to press his amendment to a division. It was a mistake to suppose that he proposed any general alteration in the law with regard to the opening of pastrycooks' shops and other refreshment-houses on the Sunday. The clause had reference only to those places which would be converted into wine-shops under the new system; and his amendment did not extend its application.

Mr. J. LOCKE pointed out that under the existing law—the statute of Charles II.—refreshment-houses were entitled to be open on the Sunday. The statute expressly set forth that it was "not to extend to prohibit the dressing or cooking of meat in inns, cookshops, or victualling houses for such as cannot otherwise be provided for." The effect of the amendment would be to render it illegal for anyone to take a glass of wine with his food in a refreshment-house on the Sunday.

Mr. JAMES observed that the effect of the amendment would be to give an entire monopoly to the licensed victuallers on the Sunday, by closing the refreshment-houses.

Alderman SALOMONS said he argued the question entirely on the ground of expediency. He considered it inexpedient to have public-houses and beerhouses opened on a Sunday, and therefore a third species of houses ought not to be open on that day.

Mr. VILLIERS said it might go forth that those who voted against the amendment were really promoting the desecration of the Sabbath and Sunday trading. But what was the proposition?

It was not proposed to prevent the opening of refreshment-houses, nor to prevent public-houses selling wine, nor to prevent persons sending to the public-house for wine and drink it elsewhere, so that a traveller might take a dozen of wine into a refreshment house, and do all the mischief which the hon. member for North Warwickshire would prevent. (Cheers.) What was the difference in the desecration of the Sabbath between the traveller who gave money out of his pocket for wine and the traveller who found it charged in the bill? (Cheers.) People could get ardent spirits to drink on Sunday. It was said, "Do not let them go to respectable houses where they can drink wine, but let them go to places where ardent spirits are sold." (Hear, hear.) If with every sort of temptation which spirit and beer houses could hold out there was no country in the world where the Sabbath was so well observed as England, did not that look as if the people were intelligent beings and good Christians who could pass public-houses without making brutes of themselves? (Cheers.)

Mr. SPOONER supported the amendment because, in his opinion, the clause unamended would add to the number of places which led to great immorality and great mischief.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said that the present law forbade trading on Good Friday and Christmas Day as well as Sunday, but this amendment passed those days over altogether. The Act of Charles II. actually exempted cook-shops and victualling-houses from the prohibition against Sunday trading, and, without going into the question of whether it might not be necessary to put further restraint on the opening of public-houses on Sunday, he hoped the House would come to the conclusion that the inconvenience of establishing a distinction against a class of houses which it was believed would be safer for people to resort to would be a greater evil than any which were likely to arise from accepting this clause as it stood.

The House divided, with the following result:

For the amendment ... ... 82  
Against ... ... ... 117

Majority ... ... ... 35

All the clauses in the bill were gone through, and several which had been postponed were brought up, discussed, and agreed to, but there still remained one or two to be disposed of when the chairman reported progress, and the House resumed.

#### REMOVAL OF NUISANCES.

The House went into committee on the Nuisances Removal and Diseases Prevention Bill, the object of which is to appoint local authorities in every place, under whose charge the health of the locality should be placed.

Mr. KNIGHT condemned the measure as a piece of retrograde legislation. The capacity of boards of guardians to act as local authorities had been tested for seven years, and the experiment had proved an utter failure. He was surprised that they should be asked now to re-establish so inefficient a system.

He hoped that the bill would be postponed for a month at least, in order that the public might have full opportunity of studying its provisions.

Mr. Lowe said he would not press the bill if it were the wish of the House not to proceed with it at that hour.

The CHAIRMAN was then ordered to report progress, and the House resumed.

### Foreign and Colonial.

#### FRANCE.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says:—"A new pamphlet, from the pen of M. Jourdan, of the *Siecle*, was on the point of appearing. It was entitled 'Les Frontières du Rhin,' and the object was to demonstrate the absolute necessity for France to take pacifically the Rhine as a frontier. The authorities, however, did not think the moment propitious, and it was intimated to the publisher or the author, or both, that the pamphlet could not appear just now; and that if it appeared, it would infallibly be suppressed."

The Grand Duke Nicholas of Russia has arrived at Marseilles, and is expected in Paris.

The *Moniteur de la Flotte* of Sunday, says:—

It is announced that the Mediterranean squadron has received orders to re-enter Toulon, in order to set out again on a more distant mission, respecting which no particulars are known. We may, however, be permitted to suppose that if not destined for the coasts of Sicily, the squadron would cruise in the Levant, where agitations both political and religious have recently arisen which at no distant period may necessitate the interference of the Western Powers.

The *Morning Post* correspondent at Paris, says that "the relations of France and Denmark are more intimate since the arrival of the new Danish Minister, who is reported to have received instructions to form an alliance of friendship in order to secure the support of France, if necessary, in the Schleswig-Holstein affairs as opposed to Prussia and England."

There will be 40,000 troops in the camp at Chalons, under the Duke of Magenta. Defensive works on an extensive scale are still carried on with great activity on the coast of Brittany and Normandy. The official returns show that that the number of seamen inscribed in the maritime inscription is 68,000.

The *Constitutionnel* publishes an article, signed by M. Grandguillot, which says:—

The reply of Count Cavour to M. Thouvenel proves that Piedmont as well as France energetically blames the audacious attempt of Garibaldi. If the expedition of Garibaldi is contrary to the interests of Piedmont, it nevertheless responded to the sentiment of a part of the people of whom Garibaldi is the hero. Piedmont could not constrain the man who represents so large a popular force. Such an act would raise a dangerous reaction in Italy. If the enterprise of Garibaldi is censured by Europe, the state of things in the Two Sicilies is so critical that the success of the enterprise would astonish no one. Without foreseeing the issue of the expedition we cannot admit the supposition that it may lead to an European conflagration.

The *Constitutionnel*, speaking of the reports that England wishes to possess Sicily, says it would be no more easy for England to take Sicily than for Russia to occupy Constantinople. M. Grandguillot recalls that France and England have always acted in concord as regards Neapolitan policy. No one ought, therefore, to suppose that to-day they oppose one another. M. Grandguillot concludes as follows:—"We shall hope that the Neapolitan question will not be unravelled by revolution; but, in case it should, it is only by union and not by antagonism and rivalry that the Great Powers, particularly France and England, could meet its dangers."

#### THE PAPAL STATES.

General Lamoricière continues to concentrate the Papal troops at Gubbio. It is asserted that General Allegrino, the commanding officer at Ancona, has been reduced to the non-effective.

The King of Naples has subscribed 1,000,000 scudi to the Roman Loan.

Nothing justifies the reports again in circulation of an approaching resignation of Cardinal Antonelli, whose ministerial position remains unshaken.

Some members of the Sacred College have suggested to the Pope the convocation of an assembly at Rome, in which every Catholic Power should be represented by some political or administrative person of note. This assembly, after examining the real state of affairs in the Papal States, would point out what reforms could be carried out and what could not. The Holy Father appears much pleased with the idea, which, if realised, would make the Catholic world co-operate in the administration of the States of the Church.

The state of the Pope's health is said to have caused considerable anxiety in his immediate circle, and especially amongst the cardinals. It is said that his head is bent, his eye fixed and dim, and that, when giving the benediction, his hand is palsied. It is further rumoured that he has been in the habit of taking small doses of strichnine, prescribed by the Italian doctors to excite him mentally, and that he has lost, at least, two inches of his stature, and walks as in a dream.

#### NORTHERN ITALY.

Victor Emmanuel has returned to Turin, called back, no doubt, by the Garibaldi expedition.

During his stay at Bologna, the King of Sardinia received a deputation from the clergy of that city, who read an address expressive of their loyalty and attachment to his person.

The official *Giornale di Roma* says:—

The reception of King Victor Emmanuel by the clergy at Bologna, was very different to what the Turin

papers represented. A large number of refugees and some students were guilty of sacrilege and profanity in making the dome of the sacred temple resound with their shouting, in order to make the people believe it was a demonstration of the priests. The King was to have passed seven days at Bologna, but remained only two days on the soil of the Romagna, which he appeared very anxious and in a great hurry to leave.

The deputies of the Sardinian Chamber had assembled to decide on the question of Savoy and Nice. It seems that the supplementary elections have been even more favourable to Count Cavour than was expected, and that Ratazzi and his friends, who oppose the cession, will derive no strength from them.

Subscriptions have been opened in various parts of Italy in favour of Garibaldi's expedition. At Milan it already amounts to 40,000.

#### THE EXPEDITION OF GARIBALDI.

According to advices received in London on Sunday from Sicily about 1,000 men of Garibaldi's expedition, not including the General, had succeeded in effecting a landing at Marsala.

It is asserted that the vessels composing General Garibaldi's expedition touched the Tuscan coast, in order to take in provisions, to put the combatants in better condition, and to add some officers to their ranks. The vessels then set out again.

The Turin journals publish a proclamation of Garibaldi to the Italians. In this proclamation Garibaldi calls upon the inhabitants of the Marches, Umbria, and Sabina, and the Neapolitans to revolt, in order to divide the forces of the enemy. Another proclamation, addressed to the Romans, recalls the insurrection of 1849, and urges the Romans to act like their brethren who fell in defending Rome.

The *Patrie* of May 12 contains news from Genoa to the 11th inst., stating that Colonel Medici, the friend of Garibaldi, was forwarding preparations for a second expedition, of which the Colonel would take the command, and for taking part in which 6,000 volunteers have already been enrolled. All the arms have been purchased of the manufacturers. Great excitement prevails at Genoa and Lombardy, from which quarters almost all the volunteers have come. It is asserted, however, that the energetic diplomatic representations made to Piedmont would decide the Government to prevent the departure of a second expedition. The *Patrie* adds that the Neapolitan Government is in a position to resist all attacks.

The *Times* correspondent at Turin reports that the two steamers upon which Garibaldi embarked convey a force of 1,400 picked young men. They are armed with excellent revolvers and short cutlasses for boarding purposes. They took, it is stated, forcible possession of the Lombardo and Piemonte, the latter a screw steamer. They left Genoa on the night of Saturday last, the 5th.

The commotion throughout these free parts of Italy is indescribable. I wrote from Parma that several parties of young adventurers had started for Genoa; more than 100 had followed that destination during my short stay in that town, and I have seen their letters from Genoa announcing their instant departure. A rush to the various ports of the Mediterranean has equally been observed in most cities.

The *Opinion Nationale* also gives some particulars contained in a letter which it has received:—

It was, says an eye-witness, and the author of this letter, a deeply-affecting scene. They assembled in a beautiful night at a villa on the sea-shore, at some leagues from Genoa. They were, I am told, about 2,000 in number, but what is certain is that all the alleys of the immense garden were filled with groups of volunteers, who moved down to the beach laden with muskets and cases of ammunition, which they placed on board boats for conveyance to the vessels in the offing, and all this without a word being spoken, except a few necessary orders, given almost in a whisper. Every one was serious; there were no cries, none of the enthusiasm of parade, but on every countenance the expression of strong energy and deep conviction. It is only when at sea that Garibaldi will issue his orders. He must have had some brilliant plan in his head, which he has not hitherto revealed to any one, for his countenance was radiant. They left some hours after midnight, favoured by the most delightful weather.

The same letter states that Garibaldi takes with him his only son, regretting, as he said, that he had not ten, in order to take them all. George Manin, son of the President of the Republic of Venice, also accompanies him, and will be specially attached to his person.

In a letter published in the journals, Garibaldi says:—

It is the duty of all to encourage, aid, and to augment the number of combatants against oppression. It is not the insurrectionary party in Sicily whom we are assisting, but Sicily herself, where there are enemies to contend with. It was not I who advised an insurrection in Sicily; but from the moment that our Sicilian brethren threw themselves into the struggle I considered it my duty to assist them. Our battle-cry will be, "Italy and Victor Emmanuel."

Later despatches are as follows:—

VIENNA, Monday.  
It is stated in financial quarters, on reliable information, that part of Garibaldi's expedition disembarked at Marsala on the 11th instant from two vessels. The Royal ships were obliged to cease firing during two hours, being, as it is asserted, prevented by English steamers. The firing could not be resumed until the English officers had returned from the shore to their vessels. The volunteers who had landed were fighting with the Royal troops at the moment of the mail's departure.

(OFFICIAL.)

NAPLES, 13th, 9.3 P.M.

The firing of the two Neapolitan frigates off Marsala has killed several of the filibusters. As regards the two vessels in which they had arrived the Lombard

was sunk and the Piedmont has been captured. The Royal troops marched on to meet those who had disembarked.

#### SWITZERLAND AND THE PROPOSED CONFERENCE.

A despatch from Geneva says that England only accepts the proposed Conference on condition of being at liberty to make any suggestion which may appear to her most favourable for efficaciously guaranteeing the neutrality of Switzerland.

A letter in the official *Dresden Journal*, from its Vienna correspondent, treating of the position of Austria in reference to the proposed Conference, says:—

France being determined not to accede to the claims of Switzerland, notwithstanding that they are supported by the Powers, the assembling of a Conference would only be a fresh triumph for French policy.

The few concessions which France is ready to make could be procured for Switzerland by way of diplomacy. Should England, however, maintain her opinion that Switzerland would derive more advantages from a Conference, Austria would be willing to send a representative as well as the other Powers.

#### AUSTRIA.

The members of the newly-organised Council of the Empire have received their appointments, which are signed by the Emperor. The first sitting of the Council remains fixed for the 21st inst.

General Benedek is endeavouring to bring about an arrangement between the Government and the six Hungarians who declined their appointment to the Council of the Empire, tending to reassure the latter and determine them to sit in the Council.

Count Hartig, the late Minister of the Conferences, who is considered the real chief of the Liberal party in Austria, has declined the post of Councillor of the Empire for life, on account of ill health.

A remarkable letter has been inserted in an official paper at Pesth, boldly saying that Hungary must be convinced of the sincerity of the Imperial Government before she accepts the proposed restorations.

The service for the repose of the soul of Count Széchenyi at Pesth, was a grand demonstration. The Primate of Hungary came expressly to officiate; the catafalque was guarded by 300 students; the church was crowded with the great and noble, and 80,000 people collected outside. The students and the crowd went to thank the Primate. A similar compliment was paid to the sons of the deceased statesman.

#### SPAIN.

Marshal O'Donnell had arrived, and was received with enthusiasm. The army of Africa was to enter Madrid the next day.

Count Montemolin and his brother embarked for Port Vendres and arrived at Tortosa.

#### RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says that the principal members of the diplomatic corps, excepting the Minister for Turkey, were a few days ago convoked by Prince Gortschakoff, who declared to them that the position of the Christians in Turkey has become so intolerable, that Russia is on the point of addressing strong representations to the Porte in favour of them, and hopes to obtain the support of the other Powers.

It is asserted that the journey of M. de Budberg to Paris, where he will replace Count Kisseloff as Ambassador of Russia, has brought about an understanding between France and Russia in reference to Asia Minor where the agitation is continually increasing.

Advices from Constantinople to the 2nd inst. assert that 45,000 Russians were collected upon the Pruth. [This report is denied by the *Paris Patrie*, which says:—"The number of troops in those [the Southern Russian] provinces does not exceed 50,000. They have made no forward movement, neither is there any sign of unusual activity."]

It was also reported that the Porte had assembled a corps d'armée of 30,000 men at Widdin. The Capitana was nearly unprovided with troops, the number of effectives being only 10,000. A change in the Ministry was still expected.

The Porte has, it is said, resolved upon declaring to the Servian deputation at Constantinople that, in principle, it by no means acknowledges the hereditary rights of the family of Prince Milosch.

#### AMERICA.

Judge Megarth has decided, at Charleston, in South Carolina, that the slave trade is only piracy where it can be proved that the slaves carried in the vessels were kidnapped by those conveying them. If so, the slave trade becomes as safe as the sugar trade or the cotton trade.

The proceedings of the Charleston Democratic Convention still formed the topic of the day. Nothing definite had been resolved upon. All the factions were confident of success. The sittings of the Convention were very riotous. The following resolutions were finally adopted by the committee on the platform, consisting partly of propositions by Mr. Clark, of Missouri, and Mr. Bayard, of Delaware:—

Resolved.—That the platform adopted at Cincinnati be affirmed with the following resolutions:—"That the national democracy of the United States hold these cardinal principles on the subject of slavery in the territories:—First: That Congress has no power to abolish slavery in the territories. Second: That the territorial Legislature has no power to abolish slavery in the territories, nor to prohibit the introduction of

slaves therein, nor any power to destroy or impair the right of property in slaves, by any legislation whatever.

Resolved.—That it is the duty of the Federal Government to protect, when necessary, the rights of person or property on the high seas, in the territories, or wherever else its constitutional jurisdiction enters.

Resolved.—That the enactments of State Legislatures to defeat the faithful execution of the Fugitive Slave Law are hostile in character, subversive of the constitution, and revolutionary in their character.

Resolved.—That it is the duty of the Government of the United States to acquire Cuba at the earliest practicable moment.

Resolved.—That it is the duty of the Government of the United States to offer protection to naturalised citizens from foreign countries.

These resolutions were adopted by a vote of eighteen to fifteen; New York, Oregon, and California, voting with the South. The minority then moved the adoption of the Cincinnati platform, with an additional resolution, referring all questions of slavery in the territories to the decision of the Supreme Court. This was rejected by a vote of seventeen against sixteen, New York voting aye. The minority report will be presented, as well as the majority, to the Convention, and then the struggle begins.

#### WEST AFRICA.

The Athenian has arrived with the usual mails. At Bonny several sacrifices took place during the stay of the Athenian, the victims being prisoners taken from near the Ebor country. Their skulls were exhibited, and the conquerors and their wives were witnessed eating their flesh and making "chop" of the arms and legs.

#### CHINA AND JAPAN.

The *ultimatum* was delivered to the Chinese authorities on the 8th March. An answer was expected immediately. Sir Hope Grant was to leave shortly for Shanghai, and the allies were to occupy Chusan immediately.

The import trade at Shanghai was paralysed and virtually suspended, in consequence of the movements of the rebels, who are reported to have taken Hangchow. It is also rumoured that a collision has taken place between the Russians and Chinese on the frontier.

From Japan the only intelligence is that the murder of the two Dutch captains was perpetrated in private revenge for the execution of three Japanese on the ground of complaints made by some Dutchmen resident at Yokohama. The foreign consuls called on the Japanese authorities and demanded that every step should immediately be taken that would lead to the apprehension of the murderers, and this was eagerly promised by the authorities themselves. A guard of twenty-five men had been landed at Kanagawa, from a Russian corvette, for the protection of foreigners. The British Minister at Jeddo is said himself to go about armed.

#### Court, Official, and Personal News.

The Queen gave a child's ball on Friday evening, at Buckingham Palace. The juveniles invited were between six and fourteen years of age, and were accompanied by their parents or relatives. About 260 were invited.

The Queen left Buckingham Palace for Aldershot on Saturday, and returned to town on Monday. The Royal party attended Divine service on Sunday in the camp. During her stay she reviewed the troops. On Friday next her birthday will be celebrated by a drawing-room and by the usual State banquets.

The list of guests at Buckingham Palace last week includes the names of the Duke of Cambridge, the Maharajah Duleep Singh, the Earl and Countess of Westmoreland, the Earl and Countess Fitzwilliam, Lord and Lady Wodehouse, Mr. T. Baring, M.P., and Major Elphinstone, R.E.

It is expected that the Queen will leave town on the 19th inst., and pass a few days with the Royal family at Osborne, until after her birthday (the 24th of May).

M. and Madame Goldschmidt (Jenny Lind) leave London in the early part of June for a visit to Sweden of three or four months.

A deputation to lay before Lord Palmerston the plans of the route of the intended line of telegraph to America *via* the Faroe Islands, Iceland, and Greenland, and to ask the Government to despatch two or more vessels to make soundings and otherwise to survey the intended route, had an interview with his lordship on Monday. His lordship, while expressing himself favourably to the enterprise, asked for written information.

The *Times* states that it is no secret that the Cabinet has been fiercely at variance on the Commercial Treaty, the Budget, the tenpenny Income-tax, and the Repeal of the Paper-duty.

Captain Vine Hall, who has been appointed to the command of the great ship, is the brother of the Rev. Newman Hall, of Surrey Chapel, London. Captain Hall has had an immense experience in the command of ships of the first class, in the Mediterranean, South America, Australia, and India.

The second reading of the Paper-duty Repeal Bill will be moved in the House of Lords on Monday next, the 21st inst., by Earl Granville. Lord Monteagle will move that it be read a second time that day six months.

The vacancy caused by the recall of Sir Charles Trevelyan has been filled up by the appointment of Sir Henry George Ward, who was secretary to the Admiralty in Lord John Russell's Government from

1846 to 1849, in which latter year he was appointed Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands. He held that office until 1855, when he was appointed Governor of Ceylon.

#### Law and Police.

THE VICAR OF BRADING.—In Doctors' Commons, on Wednesday, Mr. Brooks, Proctor for the Rev. Mr. Heath, had this cause assigned for hearing before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

THE FRAUDS UPON THE UNION BANK.—At the Central Criminal Court yesterday William George Pullinger was sentenced to twenty years' penal servitude, being fourteen years for the first offence of which he has been convicted, and six years for the second. The convict is forty-two years of age. Mr. Scrimgeour, the manager, proved that the defalcations of the prisoner commenced in 1855, and that they amounted to £263,000.

THE CASE OF THE REV. H. HATCH.—At the close of last year the Rev. H. Hatch, the chaplain to the Wandsworth Gaol, was convicted of several gross assaults upon two children who had been placed by their parents in his house for the purpose of being educated. For this offence he was sentenced to four years' imprisonment with hard labour. No sooner was the sentence passed than the most strenuous efforts were made to obtain a pardon from the Home Secretary. After consideration that Minister refused to interfere, but suggested to the rev. gentleman and his friends that he should indict for perjury the child of eleven years of age upon whose evidence he had been convicted. This course was adopted; and, in fact, it is the trial of the charge of perjury against Eugenia Plummer—the chief witness against Mr. Hatch last December—which occupied the Central Criminal Court from Wednesday to Monday. Baron Channell's summing up occupied the whole of Monday, and during that long period the court was densely crowded with an audience who manifested deep anxiety in the result of the trial. The jury took upwards of two hours to consider their verdict, which was one of guilty. The jury coupled with their verdict a recommendation that the extreme mercy of the court should be extended to the girl, and that any imprisonment to which she might be subjected should be accompanied by a proper course of training, her education having, in the opinion of the jury, been neglected. The popular feeling ran entirely in favour of Mr. Hatch, and the verdict was received with loud applause by the crowd both in and out of the court. Baron Channell said he should consult Mr. Justice Keating with regard to the sentence to be pronounced, and in the meantime the defendant might go at large upon the same recognisances as before. The father of the defendant was called upon to give the required recognisance, but he was not in attendance, and eventually a gentleman connected with the solicitors for the defence entered into a recognisance in the sum of £500 for the defendant's appearance, and she left the court with him.

Two of the IRISH ABDUCTION CASES have been disposed of. Two aunts, one Protestant the other Roman Catholic, contend for the possession of the Henrys. The law courts have decided that they have no jurisdiction. There is talk of appealing to Chancery. In the case of the Murphys, Mr. Corr of Donnybrook, has shown that he acted under the will of the late Murphy. The widow was ignorant of the clause in the will, confiding the children to Mr. Corr. The case is at an end; Mrs. Murphy being allowed to see the children, on condition that she does not interfere with their religious beliefs. The Court of Queen's Bench, strongly condemning the conduct of M'Robbins, the kidnapper of the Sherwood children, granted an immediate attachment against him. Two women, with whom the children were left by M'Robbins, and from whom they were taken "by a man in a covered car," have also been attached, and committed to prison for making false statements.

THE NORWICH CHAPEL CASE, (Norton and others v. Gould), which has such important issues for the Baptist denomination, and so much interest for other Dissenting bodies, on account of the legal questions it involves, has recently been before the Master of the Rolls last week. Several parties interested in the trust premises of the Particular Baptist Chapel, in the parish of St. Mary, Norwich, instituted the suit against the present minister and trustees. The chapel was purchased in 1745, and put in trust for the use of persons believing in the doctrines of baptism by immersion, and particular redemption. In 1845 the Rev. W. Brock, the then pastor, instituted a separate communion service for persons who had not been baptized. In 1857 the Rev. G. Gould threw the church open, and after much alteration the parties to the present suit withdrew from communion, and Mr. Gould now threatened to expel them altogether. They therefore now prayed the court to confine the church to persons whose creed was in accordance with the trust-deed, and that Mr. Gould and the present trustees, with one exception, might be removed. The answer stated that open communion had been in accordance with the principles and usages of the Particular Baptists from the earliest times, and that this step was concurred in by the majority of the congregation. Mr. Roundell Palmer argued the case on behalf of the appellants, and Sir Hugh Cairns that of the respondents. Old controversial pamphlets were referred to, and affidavits read as to the practice, and especially one signed by Mr. Crisp, Drs. Owen, Steane, Leechman, Price, Gotch, and Willcocks, averring that it had varied from time to time. Judgment was reserved. When it is given, we shall enter into further particulars of the case.

#### Miscellaneous News.

THE GREAT EASTERN.—The great ship company notify that they intend dispatching the Great Eastern from Southampton for New York on the 9th of June. Only 300 first-class passengers will be taken. The charge for a return ticket is 40.

SWISS RIFLEMEN AND ENGLISH VOLUNTEERS.—The Swiss Riflemen having challenged our English Volunteers to take part in a national match, Captain Ross, of Netherley, wrote accepting the challenge, and was informed that the Swiss range did not exceed 550 feet, or 183 yards. Captain Ross offered to shoot them 1,000 or 1,200 yards, but his proposal was declined.

PULLINGER'S FRAUDS.—It is stated that the amount thus far ascertained to have been paid by Pullinger to the person outside the Stock Exchange who carried on some of his operations, and who is since deceased, is £57,000. The Stock-Exchange committee have not, it is understood, been able to trace the possibility of his having incurred losses on the Stock-Exchange to an amount equal to one-quarter the extent of his entire embezzlements.

THE POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—A public meeting was held in the Polytechnic Institution on Monday for the purpose of furthering the interests of the company which has undertaken the management of that admirable institution. The claims which it possesses to public support were ably set forth by the various speakers; and we are glad to find that the financial prospects of the undertaking are on the whole encouraging.

THE PAPER-DUTY.—The most influential weekly journals denounce the proposed invasion of the rights of the Commons as an indefensible, unconstitutional, and dangerous proceeding. The Society for the repeal of the Taxes on Knowledge also utters a note of warning to Lord Derby and the Tory party. There has been a rumour that the motion of which Lord Monteagle has given notice is secretly encouraged by a section of the Cabinet. The *Star* has no hesitation in denying this report.

MR. DISRAELI AND THE CONSERVATIVE PARTY.—A correspondent writes:—"It is currently reported that the more extreme members of the Tory party in the House of Commons have had a discussion of some importance with Mr. Disraeli, so lately an object of their attack in the *Quarterly Review*; and that in the course of the discussion Mr. Disraeli confessed that he had committed a grave political mistake in his philandering with Radicalism. Whether confession will be followed by absolution remains to be seen."—*Daily News*.

A FATAL FIGHT AT CAMBRIDGE.—On Saturday evening last two young men, named Nathan Brazier and Henry Wales, after playing several games at the Bell public-house, Northampton-street, Cambridge, had a quarrel, and eventually got to fighting, when, after three rounds, the latter received a fatal blow, and died instantly. Yesterday morning an inquest was held at the Merton Arms, Northampton-street, when, after a lengthened inquiry, the jury returned a verdict of "Manslaughter" against Brazier, and also against Royal Parr, the landlord of the Bell, where the fight occurred, for inciting the said Nathan Brazier. The prisoners were formally remanded.

DEATH OF SIR CHARLES BARRY.—The *Times* announces the death of this eminent architect, which took place very suddenly a little before midnight on Saturday last at his residence near Clapham-common. Within two or three hours of his decease, Sir Charles continued in the enjoyment of as sound health as often falls to the lot of men who are approaching their 70th year. On Friday he was at the New Palace, Westminster, and on Saturday passed the greater part of the day at the Crystal Palace. Between eight and nine in the evening, he was seized with a fit of paralysis, and in little more than two hours Sir Charles had ceased to exist.

VOLUNTEERING IN IRELAND FOR THE POPE.—A Dublin letter states that immense exertions are being made to raise volunteers for the Papal army. The *Cork Herald* says that 150 young men arrived in this city by the train from Kilkenny for the purpose of joining the Pope's army. They are fine young men, belonging chiefly to the farming classes, and appeared filled with enthusiasm. They were accompanied by two priests, and we understand that an additional reinforcement may be expected from Kerry. The Drogheda correspondent of *Saunders' Newsletter* says that a number of young men have been despatched for Rome from that district. Their parents declare that they have been wheedled and decoyed away by the priests. It is also asserted that on the disbanding of the militia the priests expect to pick up a large number of volunteers.

THE COTTON SUPPLY QUESTION.—The Cotton Supply Association held its annual meeting at Manchester, Mr. Cheetham in the chair. The proceedings were of a very interesting character. Speeches were delivered by Mr. E. Ashworth, Lord A. Churchill, M.P.; Mr. T. G. Baring, M.P.; the Hon. A. Egerton, M.P.; the Rev. Mr. Pritchard, Mr. Lyons M'Leod, Mr. Hickey (late resident in Australia), and other gentleman, several of whom were able to give personal evidence of the successful cultivation of cotton in India, Australia, West and East Africa, the Fiji Islands, and the West Indies. The Association has displayed great activity during the past year, and we rejoice to find that its labours have been attended with so much success. The capabilities of Jamaica to contribute on an increased scale to our supply of raw cotton are about to be effectually tested. A company has been formed by Mr. Bazley, M.P., Mr. Stephen Bourne, Mr. C. H. Strutt, and other gentlemen of influence

in London and Manchester. The capital will be 20,000*l.*, in shares of 10*l.* each. Mr. Thomas Clegg, of Manchester, has undertaken the agency of the company in Manchester. It is known that since the era of emancipation large tracts of the finest cotton-growing soil have been left uncultivated in various parts of the island, from which, by proper attention two good crops might be got every year. The average yield is 600*lb.* per statute acre. It is considered that 10,000*l.* will be quite sufficient for beginning the first experiment. One object is to afford the negroes an opportunity to help themselves.

### Literature.

*The Living among the Dead.* By the Author of "Blenheim," &c. Arthur Hall, Virtue, and Co., 25*s.* Pater-noster-row.

AMONG the many injuries, resulting from the action of a State Church, perhaps none have been so influential as those relating to education. Everyone knows, that, when Whitfield, Wesley, Haldane, and others aroused men to a sense of their religious duties, one effect thence resulting was the desire to act upon the juvenile mind in connexion with religious truth. Sunday-schools was the form under which the effect of this desire showed itself: other schools followed in the train. Who opposed them? In the great majority of cases, the clergymen. Keeping the keys of knowledge, they would neither go in themselves, nor let others go in. When, however, they found that the educational movement went on without their aid—indeed, in spite of their opposition—then the State-Church spirit took the form of establishing schools; at the same time striving to prevent the existence of any schools but those which submitted to the State-Church ritual and creed. Hence, instead of union in each parish for a general parochial good, antagonistic organisations were created, and parochial charities were often abused by clergymen trying to appropriate the benefactions to a class, viz.: to those who sent their children to receive the teaching patronised by them. Even when members of the State Church, recognising and lamenting the imperfect tuition given at the State-Church School, endeavoured to improve the system, the clergymen for the most part, threw a damper on their efforts, and thus in many cases stifled all improvement. When it occurred that some energetic curate sought to effect a change, or ventured to express approbation of the plans proposed by those zealous for improvement, he generally found himself unsupported by those of higher authority than himself. Family was often set against family by the unhappy social conditions thus induced in the little parochial world.

The book, "The Living among the Dead," presents in a vivid and an interesting manner the phases of society thus referred to. The character of the Rector of Northgate is well drawn: his school meets with opposition in two members of his church, much to his annoyance, and arousing him, and through him a committee of ladies, to a counter opposition, somewhat curious in its nature. The character of Matilda Templeton, who quietly and unostentatiously works on in the formation and carrying out of the new school, is one of great beauty. The progress of her efforts, how she incidentally gains the sympathy of the curate, how the curate is rebuffed, and other matters connected therewith, are detailed in the happiest manner of the author.

Two other forms, under which the State Church exercises an immensity of injurious effect on the social well-being, are found in the facts, that it, by exaction of oaths, prevents many of the best men from becoming or from remaining its members; while it admits men of altogether lower character to its emoluments, the virtual constitution of the State Church enabling men of wealth to purchase the cure of souls of a parish.

In "The Living among the Dead" two brothers are depicted, the sons of a man who had a conscience and a logical mind—to him sources of great distress; that is, he, being intended for a clergymen, and sent to Oxford, soon discovered that many things to which he would have to give the attestation of an oath, were not in his judgment true. The mental conflicts through which he passed are well described. The arguments put forth by the college authorities and by his friends, to quiet his conscience, are recorded and refuted. The results were as might be expected—loss of his position, offence of his patrons, and the after eking-out of a subsistence by means of the small remuneration of literary labour. One of his sons, one of the two brothers referred to, had by some means or other gained a knowledge of the wealth and the rank of those who originally would have befriended his father, and adopts the extravagant habits of a would-be gentleman, at his father's expense. The debts and the difficulties thus brought on caused the death of the mother. The father subsequently died, leaving the two brothers—the one already referred to, and Eldon, the second son, who understood and revered the conscientious dignity of his father, and determined, so far as God might help him, to manifest in himself the dignity of that nature, which he had for years almost worshipped. The description of this young man's noble career of self-denial, his ultimate success, and his final union with one worthy of him creates a high sense of admiration. The other brother, who himself becomes a rector through the aid of his wealthy patrons, though up to the time of his appointment

his life is truly a fast one, affords in its detail an opportunity of pointing out the almost total impossibility in a State Church of preventing unfit persons from being admitted into its offices, and of depriving them, when once admitted, of that position the duties of which they do not fulfil. In illustrating this, the author brings in a most interesting character—Bishop Mandeville, whose attention to the unfitness of Eldon's brother for the rectory which he holds, is drawn more particularly by a zealous shoemaker, who walked twenty-five miles to see the bishop. He is kindly received: the bishop acknowledges the almost total uselessness of interference in the matter, but says he will do his best; which finally amounts to nothing. The reason is rendered clear by the author—a Living in a State Church is *property*.

The interview with the bishop gives rise to some interesting incidents. We fancy there is some improbability in a part of these; but, they may, after all, have a foundation in fact, for "truth is," proverbially, "stranger than fiction."

The story has been well-considered, and is founded on much special knowledge of ecclesiastical affairs. We think that the appearance of such a book at the present time is a matter of interest; and that the author has, in writing "The Living among the Dead," rendered service to the cause of religious purity and freedom. There can be little doubt that many who read it, should they have been previously dead to the social evils inevitably bound up with the existence of a State Church, will be made beneficially alive thereto.

*The Poetical Works of Leigh Hunt.* Edited by his Son, THORNTON HUNT. London: Routledge and Co. WHEN Leigh Hunt died, he had nearly completed a collection and revision of his poems for a final edition. The work arrested by death, his son has here completed. And it is the volume of a genuine and delightful poet, whose genius was not commanding or mighty, but was of the true descent, and calm and pure in its gentle beauty. His fine fancy and sentiment, his originality of invention, and his lyrical sweetness, will preserve him a secure place among English poets. The volume is pleasingly illustrated by Corbould.

### BIRTHS.

CREAK.—May 10, the wife of the Rev. H. B. Creak, A.M., of Airedale College, of a son.

### MARRIAGES.

SMITH—PARTRIDGE.—April 26, at Rodborough, Gloucestershire, by the Rev. T. Smith, M.A., brother of the bridegroom, William Allis Smith, Esq., surgeon, of Bournemouth, Hants, to Marianna, youngest daughter of Joseph Partridge, Esq., of the Woodhouse, Stroud.

PEARMAN—HORNE.—May 1, at the Independent Chapel, Moreton-in-Marsh, by the Rev. Thomas Young, Annie, third daughter of Mr. Thomas Horne, or Moreton, to Mr. William John Pearman, of Frome, Somersetshire.

COLBOURNE—LIDSTONE.—May 2, at the Independent Chapel, Kingsbridge, the Rev. P. Colbourne, Norwich, to Miss Lidstone, daughter of Mr. J. Lidstone, of Kingsbridge.

MARLING—ABRAHAM.—May 2, at St. George's, Hanover-square, William Henry, eldest son of Samuel S. Marling, Esq., of Stanley-park, Gloucestershire, to Mary Emily, elder daughter of John Abraham, Esq., of Preston, Lancashire.

FENTON—HIRST.—May 3, at Salem Chapel, Dewsbury, by the Rev. William Mills, of Liverpool, Mr. Joseph Manners Fenton, of the firm of Joseph Fenton and Sons, Scotland-street, Sheffield, to Harriet, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Mark Hirst, Meadow Cottage, Dewsbury.

MITCHELL—ELLIOTT.—At the Independent Chapel, Wells, Mr. James Mitchell, of Wolverton, to Margaret, only daughter of the late Captain Elliott, of the former place.

LISTER—BOLTON.—May 3, at Salem Chapel, Burnley, by the Rev. J. B. Lister, of Blackburn, Thomas Lister, Esq., of Burnley, to Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late W. Bolton, Esq., of Reedyford.

FAWTHROP—WASHINGTON.—May 3, at South-parade Chapel, Halifax, by the Rev. J. Randerson, Mr. Thomas Fawthrop, grocer, to Martha Ann, second daughter of Mr. Thomas Washington, Hopwood Lodge, all of that place.

TÄMER—CHAPMAN.—May 3, at Sion Chapel, Halifax, by the Rev. James Pridie, Mr. Joseph Turner, brushmaker, to Miss Hannah Chapman, both of that place.

SHARP—STOCKBURN.—May 3, at the Independent Chapel, Kettering, by the Rev. Thos. Toller, Francis Brampton Sharp, Esq., of Finedon, to Sarah Catharine, youngest daughter of Josh. Stockburn, Esq., of the former place.

DEACON—HICKSON.—May 8, at the Congregational Chapel, Bowdon, by the Rev. H. J. Robjohns, Mr. Robert Deacon, of Manchester, to Miss Hickson, of Timperley, Cheshire.

SANDERS—BEATSON.—May 8, at the Independent Chapel, Mansfield, by the Rev. Henry Sanders, of Wakefield, the Rev. William Sanders, of Stanley, near Liverpool, to Deborah, the youngest daughter of the late William Beatson, Esq., of Rotherham.

HOBSON—JUDSON.—May 8, at St. Swithin's, London Stone, Leonard Hobson, son of Frederick Hobson, Esq., proprietor of the *Leeds Times*, to Maria, youngest daughter of Daniel Judson, Esq., of Scott's-yard, Cannon-street.

LAWRENCE—MATTHEWS.—At Cross-street Chapel, Islington, Edward Lawrence, Esq., of 3, Wellesley-terrace, Islington, to Miss Henrietta Isabella Matthews, youngest daughter of Richard Gardner Matthews, Esq., of 16, Arundel-square, Barnesbury.

ATKINSON—WILSON.—May 9, at Providence-place Congregational Chapel, Clockheaton, by the Rev. R. Cuthbertson, William, only son of the late Henry Atkinson, Esq., to Annie, only surviving daughter of the late Mr. James Wilson, all of Clockheaton.

GILFILLAN—PORTWAY.—May 9, at East-parade Chapel, Leeds, by the Rev. C. S. Sturrock, the Rev. T. Gilfillan, of Aberdeen, to Sarah Ann, daughter of G. Portway, Esq., J.P., of Bury St. Edmunds.

LORD—KEIGHLEY.—May 9, at Westgate Chapel, Bradford, by the Rev. H. Dowson, Mr. W. G. Lord, of that place, to Elizabeth, youngest daughter of James Keighley, Esq., of Manningham.

GIBSON—MARRIAGE.—May 9, at the Friends' Meeting-house, Chelmsford, Edmund B. Gibson, of Hox Mill, near Maldon, to Mary, third daughter of Henry Marriage, of Aylett's, Broomfield.

DRYLAND—THOROWGOOD.—May 10, at Tottenham Church, John Winter Dryland, Esq., of Kettering, to Sarah Lydia, daughter of John Charles Thorowgood, Esq., of Totteridge, Herts.

DAVIDSON—MCNAUGHT.—May 10, at Queen-street Chapel, Leeds, by the Rev. W. Guest, Mr. William Davidson, book agent, Leeds, to Miss Jane McNaught, of Alexandria, Dumbartonshire.

NEWBOULT.—PEARSON.—May 10, at Westgate Chapel, Bradford, by the Rev. H. Dowson, Mr. Robert Newboult, of that place, to Nanny, daughter of Mr. James Pearson, Jams Mill, Horton.

CARTER—PACKER.—May 10, at the Friends' Meeting-house, Thirsk, Richard D. Carter, to Hannah, second daughter of John Packer, all of that place.

GRIMWADE—UNWIN.—May 10, at the Independent Chapel, Kelvedon, by the Rev. E. Jones, of Ipswich, Mr. E. Grimwade, Norton House, Ipswich, and 31, Great St. Helens, London, to Harriett, fourth daughter of the late Jordan Unwin, Esq., Ewell Hall, Kelvedon.

CARPENTER—PALMER.—May 12, at Horbury Chapel, Nottingham, by the Rev. W. H. Byrnes, the Rev. Jabez Grey Carpenter, of Clavering, Essex, to Laura Jane, widow of Wm. Palmer, Esq., late of Canterbury.

### DEATHS.

BEECROFT.—Supposed to have been lost with the passengers and crew of the ship *Andromache*, near the Cape, on his return from Ceylon, which he left April 6, 1859, John Macgregor Beecroft, midshipman, only son of the late John Beecroft, Esq., Her Majesty's Consul for Western Africa, and Governor of Fernando Po, of Whithby, Yorkshire, and late of Clifton-park, Birkenhead, aged twenty.

BROWN.—April 30, at his residence, No. 2, Circus, Bath, Richard Wilson Brown, Esq., many years a magistrate for the city of Bath and for the county of Somerset, brother of Joseph Brown, Esq., of Regent's-park.

FINCH.—May 1, at Harlow, aged seventy-eight, Ann, widow of the late Rev. Thomas Finch, beloved and lamented by the whole of her family circle. [Erroneously inserted in our obituary last week as the death of the relict of the late Mr. R. Burcham.]

CLARKSON.—May 7, at Worksop, Mr. Francis Clarkson, pensioner, formerly of Carlton-in-Lindrick, aged seventy-four. The deceased entered the army in 1810; was in the Peninsular wars and the battle of Waterloo, under the Duke of Wellington, where he was seriously wounded, for which he gained the medal of honour, and was discharged with a pension in 1816, of which he had been in receipt up to the time of his death.

COOK.—May 10, at 91, Albert-street, Mornington-crescent, and London University, the Rev. William Cook, M.A., in the fifty-sixth year of his age.

TOTTIE.—May 10, in his eighty-eighth year, Thomas William Tottie, Esq., of Leeds.

BUDDEN.—May 11, at 8, Canonbury-park North, Frances Charlotte, wife of John Leggett Budden, and only daughter of the late James James, Esq., of Birmingham.

BARRY.—May 12, at his residence on Clapham Common, Sir Charles Barry, R.A., F.R.S., &c., in the sixty-fifth year of his age, of disease of the heart and lungs.

BOURN.—May 13, at Rodborough, Gloucestershire, Maria Bourn, third daughter of the late Thomas Bourn, of Bourn.

JONES.—May 15, at the house of her son-in-law, Mr. J. Marshall, 4, Paget-villas, Dalston, Harriet, widow of the late Mr. Owen Bent Jones, of Chester, aged sixty-six.

THE POSTMASTER has decided that the Society of Arts' Prize Writing-case, for which they awarded the prize of twenty guineas and their silver medal to Parkins and Gotto, can be sent through the post for 4*d.*, so that this extremely useful and durable waterproof case, fitted with writing paper, envelopes, blotting-book, metal pincease, with reserve of pens, &c., &c., can be sent free through the post to any part of the kingdom, on sending twenty-eight stamps to Parkins and Gotto, 24 and 25, Oxford-street, London. It forms a most appropriate present. Selling price at their Stationery Warehouse, 2*s.* each. Their Sample Packet of Writing Paper and Envelopes can be had free by post for four stamps.

PARKINS and GOTTO make no charge for plain stamping writing-paper and envelopes, and undertake to pay the carriage to any part of England, on orders over twenty shillings. Twenty thousand envelopes of any size or quality at a minute's notice. Office stationery and household papers. Institutions, colleges, and schools supplied. Price list post free. A saving of full 6*d.* in the pound.—Parkins and Gotto, paper and envelope makers, 24 and 25, Oxford-street.

Mr. J. W. Benson, of 33 and 34, Ludgate-hill, has just published a new illustrated pamphlet on watches (free by post for 2*s.* stamps). It should be read by all who are about buying a watch, as it contains prices and important information as to what watch to buy! where to buy it! and how to use it!

We extract the following from the "Revolutio de Setembro," a Lisbon paper of the 6th inst.:—"M. Eugene Rimel, the well-known London and Paris Perfumer, who was received a few days since by their Majesties the Queen and King of Spain, had also the honour of being received in private audience yesterday by H.M. King Dom Pedro V., who was pleased to appoint him Purveyor to the Court of Portugal."

[ADVERTISEMENT.] — HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—ACIDITY, HEARTBURN, FLATULENCY, ERYSPELAS.—This formidable array of ailments will not alarm those who have once witnessed the happy manner in which each and all of them yield to the purifying influence of these pills. Their effect is vastly increased by rubbing the part, or the skin over the part affected, with Holloway's ointment, which passes through the skin, and acts upon every organ placed internal to the portion rubbed. It is wonderful how indigestion succumbs to such treatment, which always gives way to it in a short time. Erysipelas, gout, and rheumatism, are always accompanied by disordered stomach, which the same remedies readily rectify by purifying the blood, and regulating the action of the liver, kidneys, and bowels.

PREMATURE GREYNES, weak or falling Hair, Neuralgia, Nervous Headache, Rheumatism, Stiff Joints, &c., are remedied with ease and certainty by Herring's Patent Magnetic Brushes and Combs. Their use is an absolute luxury. His newly invented Teazle Brushes for Cloth, Velvet, &c., are admirable; they not only cleanse, but preserve the fabric in a remarkable manner. The manufactory is 32, Basinghall-street. The Public are cautioned against Counterfeits.

The high repute which Mr. Benson has obtained for the qualities of his manufacture stands second to none—"Morning Advertiser." Benson's Lady's Gold Watch, at 5 to 30 guineas.—"Exquisite artistic feeling in ornamentation, and perfection of mechanism in structure,"—Morning Post. Benson's Gentleman's Gold Watch, at 6 to 50 guineas.—"All that can be desired in finish, taste, and design,"—Globe. Benson's Silver Lever Watches, at 4 to 20 guineas.—"Leave nothing to be desired but the money to buy them with,"—Standard. Benson's Silver Horizontal Watch, at 2 to 8 guineas.—"A good watch without paying an exorbitant price,"—Daily Telegraph. Each watch warranted, and sent free to any part of England, Scotland, Ireland, or Wales, on receipt of a remittance addressed to James W. Benson, at the manufactory, 33 and 34, Ludgate-hill, London. Established 1749.

### Money Market and Commercial Intelligence.

#### CITY, Tuesday Evening.

The news from Italy has occasioned a considerable fall in the Funds—on Monday to the extent of  $\frac{1}{2}$ . To-day the market opened dull. In the afternoon, however, there was a recovery, and the closing quotations of Consols were a trifle above those of yesterday. Consols which closed yesterday at 95 to  $\frac{1}{2}$  for the 6th of June, opened this morning at the same quotation, fell to 94 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 95, and closed at 95 $\frac{1}{2}$ , "sellers." For money the last price was 94 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 95.

There was again a brisk demand for money in commercial channels, and the rates for the best bills were

not below 4d to 4½ per cent., yet little business was done at the Bank.

The foreign stock market was inactive, and devoid of improvement. Russian Three per Cents. have declined. Turkish bonds were dull, at the late fall, the loan of 1854 closing at 75½ to 76, and that of 1858 at 59 to 5.

The Railway Share Market to-day was very quiet, the business being chiefly in connexion with the settlement. More firmness was shown, however.

### The Gazette.

#### BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From Friday's *Gazette*.)

An Account pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th of Vic., cap. 32, for the week ending on Wednesday, May 9, 1860.

#### ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued ....	£29,063,780	Government Debt £11,015,100
		Other Securities .. 3,459,000
		Gold Bullion .... 14,588,780
		Silver Bullion .... —

£29,063,780

£29,063,780

#### BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital £14,553,000	Government Securities ..	£9,728,943
Res. .... 3,264,464	Other Securities ..	20,730,025
Public Deposits .... 7,284,448	Notes ..	7,182,845
Other Deposits .. 12,608,260	Gold & Silver Coin	784,546
Seven Day and other Bills .. 725,178		

£38,435,359

£38,435,359

May 10, 1860.

W. MILLER, Deputy Cashier.

Friday, May 11, 1860.

#### BANKRUPTS.

DAWSON, C., Wisbeach, St. Peter, Cambridgeshire, dealer in china, May 21, June 21.

LEE, T., George-yard, Lombard-street, and Birmingham, merchant, May 24, June 21.

JONES, E., Woodbine-villas, Bridge-road West, Battersea, hosiery, May 18, June 15.

PORTERSON, W., Brighton, linendraper, May 24, June 22.

HELLING, J., Edgware-road, Paddington, cowkeeper, May 25, June 22.

STANBRIDGE, C., Cheapside, merchant, May 25, June 22.

RAY, W., late of Norman-terrace, Wellington-road, Stockwell, shipowner, May 18, June 20.

POWENBY, H., Leman-street, Whitechapel, printer, May 18, June 20.

FOX, J., Norwich, furrier, May 23, June 20.

SHERREN, E. R., Richmond-villas, Westbourne-grove-north, Bayswater, builder, May 24, June 19.

PARNELL, J., Oxford-street, linendraper, May 24, June 19.

STURLEY, T., Harbury, near Southam, Warwickshire, licensed victualler, May 25, June 15.

NEWLAND, H., Newcastle-under-Lyme, miller, May 23, June 13.

MORHOUSE, J., junior, Dobroyd Mills, New Mill, near Huddersfield, woollen cloth manufacturer, May 25, June 23.

WRIGHT, S., Manchester, hotelkeeper, June 6 and 27.

RICHARDSON, T. C., West Auckland, druggist, May 22, July 4.

Tuesday, May 15, 1860.

#### BANKRUPTS.

FREEMAN, S., and CLIFFORD, J., Leicester, web manufacturers, May 31, June 21.

WIDDOWSON, D., Nottingham, lace manufacturer, May 31, June 21.

WILLIAMS, J., Pontypool, Monmouthshire, surgeon, May 25, June 26.

BOX, J., and LEWIS, H. J., Gloucester, corn merchants, May 31, June 26.

SUTER, G. T., Weymouth and Melcombe Regis, dealer, May 30, June 20.

Moss, S., and ASHWORTH, W., Woodmill, Halifax, dyers, May 25, June 22.

CLAYTON, E., Openshaw, near Manchester, grocer, May 25, June 20.

HARLAN, A., Manchester, coach proprietor, June 6 and 22.

MUGGERIDGE, H., St. George's-place, Brixton-road, builder, May 25, June 22.

THORP, T., Surrey-house, Clapham-road, linen-draper, May 28, June 25.

JONES, C., Deansgate, Manchester, boot and shoe maker, June 5 and 27.

SIMCOX, G. P., Hendham Vale, Manchester, carpet manufacturer, May 25, June 15.

### Markets.

#### CORN EXCHANGE, LONDON, Monday, May 14.

We had a very limited supply of English wheat fresh up this morning, and arrivals from abroad were also small. The tone of the trade was firm, and the good qualities of English wheat sold readily at the rates of this day week. Foreign wheat met rather improved demand, and the business doing in it was at the extreme prices of last Monday. Flour was in good request, and without alteration in value. Barley sold less freely than before, but prices were maintained. Peas and beans realized fully previous rates. Arrivals of oats are of moderate extent, and they were in good demand, and the prices of Monday last were rather exceeded. There are now liberal arrivals of cargoes on the coast for orders, and few transactions have as yet taken place. Prices may be quoted 1s per quarter lower for wheat, and 2s for Indian corn.

#### BRITISH.

Wheat	s.	s.	Wheat	s.	s.
Essex and Kent, Red 42 to 50	54	60	Dantzig .....	54	60
Ditto White .....	44	58	Konigberg, Red ..	50	58
Line, Norfolk, and	—	—	Pomeranian, Red ..	53	56
Yorkshire Red .....	—	—	Rostock .....	52	56
Scotch .....	—	—	Danish and Holstein	48	51
Rye .....	32	34	East Friesland .....	48	52
Barley, malting .....	40	45	Petersburg .....	46	52
Distilling .....	28	34	Riga and Archangel .....	—	—
Malt (pale) .....	64	68	Polish Odessa .....	48	50
Beans, mazagan .....	36	44	Marianopoli .....	48	52
Ticks .....	—	—	Taganrog .....	—	—
Harrow .....	—	—	Egyptian .....	36	38
Pigeon .....	—	—	American (U.S.) .....	48	50
Peas, White .....	40	42	Barley, Pomeranian .....	32	40
Grey .....	38	40	Konigberg .....	—	—
Maple .....	38	40	Danish .....	32	36
Boilers .....	—	—	East Friesland .....	26	28
Tares (English new) .....	36	50	Egyptian .....	27	29
Foreign .....	21	26	Odessa .....	27	29
Oats (English new) .....	21	26	Oats .....	—	—
Flour, town made, per	—	—	Dutch .....	20	25
Stack of 250 lbs .....	41	46	Jahde .....	20	25
Linseed, English .....	—	—	Danish .....	18	23
Baltic .....	50	53	Danish, Yellow feed ..	22	24
Black Sea .....	50	53	Swedish .....	23	26
Hempseed .....	30	34	Petersburg .....	20	24
Canaryseed .....	50	54	Flour, per bar. of 196 lbs ..	—	—
Cloverseed, per cwt. of 112 lbs. English .....	32	34	New York .....	26	30
German .....	—	—	Spanish, per sack ..	—	—
French .....	—	—	Carawayseed, per ewt. 30	33	33

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread, in the metropolis, are from 7d to 8d; household ditto, 5 to 6d.

BUTCHERS' MEAT, ISLINGTON, Monday, May 14.

The total imports of foreign stock into London last week amounted to 5,900 head. The show of foreign sheep in today's market was rather extensive; of beasts and calves only moderate. Sales progressed steady, on higher terms. From our own grazing districts, the arrivals of beasts, owing to a large increase in the supply of grass in the pastures, were limited, but, for the most part, in fair condition. Buyers having made their appearance from the north of England, as well as from Ireland, the beef trade ruled brisk, at an advance in the quotations realised on Monday last, of fully 2d per lbs. The best Scots and crosses having sold at 5s 2d per lbs. The arrivals from Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and Cambridgeshire, amounted to 2,000 Scots, shorthorns, and crosses; and from other parts of England, 350 of various breeds. No stock reached us from Ireland, and only 2 bulls came to hand from Scotland. For the time of year, the show of English sheep was very limited. All breeds commanded a brisk sale, at from 2d to 4d per lbs above last Monday's currency. The best Down realised 5s 6d per lbs. There were scarcely any woolled sheep on offer. Lambs were in moderate supply, and steady inquiry, at extreme rates. Isle of Wight and Dorset breeds sold at from 5s 8d to 6s 8d; Down qualities, 6s 8d to 7s 4d per lbs. We had a steady, though not to say very active, demand for calves, at extreme rates. The pork trade ruled firm, at very full prices.

Per lbs. to sink the offal.

s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d.
Inf. coarse beasts .. 3 6 to 3 8	Pr. coarse woolled .. 4 10 to 5 2	Pr. coarse .. 4 10 to 4 10	Pr. Southdown .. 5 2 to 5 6	Pr. Southdown .. 5 2 to 5 6
Second quality .. 3 10 .. 4 2	Prime Southdown .. 5 2 to 5 6	Second quality .. 3 10 .. 4 2	Prime .. 4 2 to 4 10	Prime .. 4 2 to 4 10
Prime large oxen .. 4 4 .. 4 10	Lge. coarse calves .. 4 6 .. 5 2	Prime large oxen .. 4 4 .. 4 10	Prime small .. 5 4 .. 5 6	Prime small .. 5 4 .. 5 6
Prime Scots, &c. .. 5 0 .. 5 2	Large hogs .. 3 6 .. 3 10	Prime Scots, &c. .. 5 0 .. 5 2	Large hogs .. 3 6 .. 3 10	Large hogs .. 3 6 .. 3 10
Coarse inf. sheep .. 3 10 .. 4 0	Lambs 5s 8d to 7s 4d.	Coarse inf. sheep .. 3 10 .. 4 0	Neatam. porkers .. 4 2 .. 4 10	Neatam. porkers .. 4 2 .. 4 10
Second quality .. 4 2 .. 4 8	Suckling calves, 19s to 23s. Quarter-old-store pigs, 23s to 30s each.	Second quality .. 4 2 .. 4 8	Lambs 5s 8d to 7s 4d.	Lambs 5s 8d to 7s 4d.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, Monday, May 14.

Our markets are moderately well supplied with all kinds of meat. Prime qualities continue in steady request, at full prices; otherwise the demand is in a sluggish state, at barely last week's currency.

Per lbs by the carcass.

s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d.
Inferior beef .. 2 10 to 3 0</td				

## THE PERFECT SUBSTITUTE for SILVER.

The real NICKEL SILVER, introduced more than twenty-five years ago by WILLIAM S. BURTON, when Plated by the patent process of Messrs. Elkington and Co., is beyond all comparison the very best article next to sterling silver that can be employed as such, either usefully or ornamentally, as by no possible test can it be distinguished from real silver.

A small useful set, guaranteed of first quality for finish and durability, as follows:

	Fiddle Pattern.	Thread or Silver.	Lily Brunswick Pattern.	King's Military Pattern.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
12 Table Forks	1 13 0	2 4 0	2 10 0	2 15 0				
12 Table Spoons	1 13 0	2 4 0	2 10 0	2 15 0				
12 Dessert Forks	1 4 0	1 12 0	1 15 0	1 17 0				
12 Dessert Spoons	1 4 0	1 12 0	1 15 0	1 17 0				
12 Tea Spoons	0 16 0	1 2 0	1 5 0	1 7 0				
6 Egg Spoons, gilt bowls	0 10 0	0 13 6	0 15 0	0 15 0				
2 Sauce Ladles	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 9 0	0 9 0				
1 Gravy Spoon	0 6 6	0 10 0	0 11 0	0 12 0				
2 Salt Spoons, gilt bowls	0 3 4	0 4 6	0 5 0	0 5 0				
1 Mustard Spoon, gilt bowl	0 1 8	0 2 3	0 2 6	0 2 6				
1 Pair of Sugar Tong	0 2 6	0 3 6	0 4 0	0 4 6				
1 Pair of Fish Carvers	1 4 0	1 7 6	1 10 0	1 12 0				
1 Butter Knife	0 2 6	0 5 6	0 6 0	0 7 0				
1 Soup Ladle	0 10 0	0 17 0	0 17 0	1 0 0				
1 Sugar Sifter	0 3 3	0 4 6	0 5 0	0 5 6				
Total	9 19 9	13 10 3	14 19 6	16 4 0				

Any article to be had singly at the same prices. An oak chest to contain the above, and a relative number of knives, &c., 2s. 15s. Tea and Coffee sets, Dish-covers and Corner Dishes, Cruet and Liqueur-frames, &c., at proportionate prices. All kinds of replating done by the patent process.

## FENDERS, STOVES, FIRE-IRONS, and CHIMNEY-PIECES.

Buyers of the above are requested, before finally deciding, to visit WILLIAM S. BURTON'S SHOW-ROOMS. They contain such an assortment of FENDERS, STOVES, RANGES, CHIMNEY-PIECES, FIRE-IRONS, and GENERAL IRON-MONGERY, as cannot be approached elsewhere, either for variety, novelty, beauty of design, or exquisiteness of workmanship. Bright Stoves, with ormolu ornaments and two sets of bars, 3s. 15s. to 3s. 10s.; Bronzed Fenders, with standards, 7s. to 5s. 12s.; Steel Fenders, 2s. 15s. to 11s.; Ditto, with rich ormolu ornaments, from 2s. 15s. to 18s.; Chimney-pieces, from 1s. 8s. to 80s.; Fire-irons, from 2s. 3d. the set to 4s. 4s. The BURTON and all other PATENT STOVES, with radiating hearth-plates.

## CUTLERY WARRANTED.

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